Wilmington Journal.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

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M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

By CRONLY & MORRIS.

Administrator's Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER. }

SUPERIOR COURT.

Adam Empie, Administrator of James S. Green,
vs.
James G. Green and others, heirs at Law of James S. Green.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order made in the above entitled cause the undersigned as the Administrator of the late James S. Green will, on THURSDAY the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House in Wilmington, sell by Public Auction all the lands which belonged to the late James S. Green at the time of his death lying East of the late Eastern boundary of the city of Wilmington, extending eastwardly beyond Mill Creek, including the three parcels of land conveyed to said James S. Green by S. D. Wallace and Wm. A. Rourk, Executors of Samuel Beery, by deed dated the 26th day of April 1853, and also the lands conveyed by Miles Costin to James S. Green by deed dated the 8th day of September 1853, which said lands are particularly described in the petition filed in the Superior Court of New Hanover County by the undersigned as the Administrator of said James S. Green, under which the order for the sale of the same is made.

Said lands will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, and the purchaser will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money.

ADAM EMPIE,
Administrator.
april 7 9-w7wch

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNER OF A Red Cow, which has been on the premises of the undersigned for the last 20 months, to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be condemned according to law. Ear marks; crop and slit in right ear, and underaquare in left.

THOS. STOKLEY.
Stone's Bay, Onslow county.
april 28 12-w3t

LAND FOR SALE!

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT AND DECREE made by the Superior Court of New Hanover county on the 28th day of April, 1871, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction at Point Caswell, in said county, on SATURDAY the 3d day of June next, a Tract of Land lying in said county and belonging to the Estate of John Fred Moore, deceased, and known as "BLACK SWAMP" and adjoining the lands of C. P. Moore, J. P. Moore and others, and containing about 250 ACRES.

Terms of sale—10 per cent cash; balance in two equal installments, payable in 3 and 6 months respectively.

OWEN FENNELL,
Commissioner.
may 5 13 w4t*

NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien:

Provided, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace: if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ALSO, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

Further information may be had on application to

ALEX. SPRUNT,
British Vice Consul at
Wilmington, N. C.
3-eow-7wch

STATE NEWS.

The Mayor of Raleigh has ordered a crusade against the squedunkers.

Raleigh has four candidates for the Mayoralty.

There are now 29 inmates of the 'jail at Tarboro'.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* fears that the wheat and fruit crops in Anson have been injured by the late frosts.

The *Observer* tells us that the new charter of the city of Charlotte was rejected on Wednesday by a vote of 378 to 198.

There are seven Radical papers in this State, and all of them are opposed to a Convention. It is significant that of the seven, five are edited by carpet-baggers.

William A. Moore, of Chowan, has accepted the position of Judge of the Second Judicial District, recently tendered him by Gov. Caldwell.

The Charlotte *Observer* claims that Mecklenburg county pays the largest tax of any county in the State, $106,323 95; Clay county pays the smallest $3,041 69.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* says: Last year an income tax of ten thousand dollars was collected in Edgecombe county. For the present year we understand it will not exceed six hundred.

The Salisbury *Examiner* tells us that little Lula E., aged 7 years, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs K. Correll, of that place, was strangled to death on last Sunday, by a bead slipping into her windpipe.

The Newbern *Times* says: A water spout was seen near Fort Macon last week. It was a beautiful sight, and caused a crowd to gather on the wharf to witness it. One was seen near Cape Lookout the week before and injured a small schooner.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Ferrell, of Wake county, were thrown from a buggy on Wednesday morning by a runaway horse. Mrs. Ferrell afterwards died of her injuries and the gentleman is very badly hurt.

The dedication of the elegant new Odd Fellows' Hall, in the Williamson Building, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, was largely attended, and the ceremonies are described by the *Sentinel* as having been beautiful and impressive in the extreme.

The *Sentinel* says that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, held at the office of the Association in Raleigh on Wednesday, Capt. J. M. Tate, of that city, late of Morganton, was elected Secretary of the Department of North Carolina.

The Raleigh *Telegram* says that Hugh L. Cole, Esq., a native of this State, and at one time a Captain in the 2d N. C. Reg., C. S. A., at present a Counsellor at Law in the city of New York, has been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for North Carolina by His Excellency, Gov. Caldwell.

Says the Raleigh *Sentinel*: Sheriff Gibbs, of Hyde county, is in the city. He gives a good account of things in that county. The public lands sold by Pilgrim Ashley & Co., to Carrow and Bibles at 16¾ cents per acre, are in *statu quo*. Corn is abundant, and wheat looking well. The jail is most of the time without an inmate.—Not a murder has been committed since the war. Only one convict, since 1865, has been sent to the Penitentiary.

FRAUD COMMISSION.—The examination of witnesses in the Cape Fear Navigation Company case was resumed. Mr. A. P. Worth was called to the stand, An abstract of a deposition made by him to be used when the suit against the Company in the Superior Court of Cumberland was to be tried, was read and pronounced, by him, substantially correct, and which was intended to show that at that time the Company had forfeited its charter by neglect to obey its requirements and provisions. After the sale of the State's stock in 1869, the Company had gone to work with due diligence, had put on boats and proper appliances and work was as vigorously prosecuted as circumstances would admit. Mr. Hurt did not concur with Mr. Slocumb in the opinion, that navigation had not been improved, but thought the river was in much better condition. Does not know how much money has been expended, but the cost has been considerable, and including boats and appropriations may amount to $3,000 or $4,000. Does not know whether any return has ever been made by the Cape Fear Steamboat Company to the Cape Fear Navigation Company for tolls under the new control. Mr. Lutterloh came to Raleigh as a general agent for all the Steamboat Companies, and bought as such agent. Boats had been run from August, 1865, to time of sale, in 1869, without paying toll, because no work had been done. Tolls were claimed to the extent of nearly $25,000. Had sold his own stock in both Cape Fear Steamboat and Navigation Companies, at a lumping trade, at $65. Navigation stock was $5 per share then.

T. S. Lutterloh testified that he was a steamboat owner at the time of the purchase of the stock of the State; that he purchased that stock through Mr, T. A. Byrne as his agent or attorney. Mr. Byrne was the Clerk of the Senate, the Legislature at that time, however, not being in session. He employed Mr. B. at the last advertising of the stock. He had made two visits to Raleigh in connection with the purchase of the stock, but recollects no conversation with Mr. Byrne about the passage of the bill for the sale of the stock. He employed Byrne about 3 hours before the sale took place, upon his suggestion that he alone could get the board together; that some were absent and the Attorney General, Coleman, could not be got to the sale unless brought in a carriage, as he was sick or something of that kind. Mr. Lutterloh paid Byrne $500 for his services.

Do not know whether the Attorney General was present at the opening of the bids or not.

Mr. Ashley informed witness that he was the successful bidder.

The only service rendered by Mr. Byrne was getting the board together. He only acted as agent that day, and give no reason for any special influence he could use.—Gov. Holden, Ashley and the Attorney General only persons remembered as present at opening of bids. Paid no money to any one else. None to Mr. Ashley.

J. D. Williams gave witness a letter of credit for $4,000, the stock cost $3,250.—Witness put in a second bid, though he was informed the first one had been favorably considered, because he feared the first would be overlooked.

Mr. Williams had paid in the neighborhood of $400 more on account of the purchase of this stock. In answer to question as to what account he gave to Mr. Williams about that money, witness did not recollect exactly what he had said, but that Byrne had told him that an irresponsible party was going to run up the stock, and one dollar on the share would be necessary to buy him off. Don't know that he told Williams that he had paid this amount to secure the stock. Witness may have told Williams to induce him to pay the $400 more—that he wanted to have the dollar a share ready to pay if necessary.

Witness had put in his first bid at $500. Was not refused admittance into the place of sale to make a second bid, but as door was closed, did not like to intrude and therefore paid $5 to have his bid taken in.

Witness acted in the purchases as his own agent and that of J. D. Williams and Daniel G. Worth, and the stock was purchased for the benefit of steamboat companies.

Does not think Mr. Orrel had anything to do with making arrangements with Byrne. Witness and Orrel had been together and had talked together, but formed few plans. They went together to see Mr. Ashley, to induce him to make the sale, and he was at first much displeased at the interference, but afterwards concluded to recommend the sale. In answer to question as to what inducements he held out to members of the Legislature to vote for the bill. Witness said they wanted to improve the river, and thereby make their railroad of some use. Did not remember saying he wanted to make the river a free river. nor that he wanted to sink the stock, nor does he remember saying to Mr. Slocumb or any one else that he had held out such inducements to members of the Legislature. Such were never the intentions of witness or those of the Companies he represented. Cannot say. to his best recollection, that he had ever said to a member of the Legislature at that session, that if the stock was purchased by those he represented it would be sunk. Had told persons that the tolls had been put so low they would amount to nothing. Don't recollect telling any one that the object in purchasing the stock was to get rid of vexations litigations, but it was so in part. Did not pay tolls on the river while I was interested in stock, from August, 1865, to time of purchase, because though he run boats and carried freight, he did not consider the tolls due, and in fact part of the time they were not exacted. Sometime in 1867 or '68 tolls were demanded to the amount of $1,400 or $2,500 and suit was brought, which suit was pending at the time of the purchase of the stock.

The pending suits were an inducement to the purchase of the stock, though advised by his attorney that the Company could not recover.

Does not know how Byrne knew he wished to purchase, but he (B) first introduced the subject. Does not know whether Byrne was present or not when bids were opened. Ashley told witness, first bid was accepted, but had concluded not to sell as at first advertised.

* * * * * *

Andrew Jackson Jones was in Raleigh at the opening of the bids, and promised to aid him by getting the board together, &c., if witness would pay him from 400 to 500 dollars.

Adjourned until 9 a. m. 28th.

Raleigh *Sentinel 28th.*

FRAUD COMMISSION.—Testimony of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh continued.

The suits against him and Worth were discontinued when stock came into hands of new company. Was not interested in any Steamboat Company when he came up here to make the purchase of the stock.—Got Byrne to purchase because he could not get the Board together by himself, and because he was a Conservative and Byrne of the other party. Agreement to pay Byrne was made after the service was performed. Reported to J. D. Williams that he had paid Byrne $500, and that Byrne would be in Fayetteville in a few days and then he would pay him the balance, $650, which was the amount, at a dollar a share, to buy off an outsider who was running the stock. On his first visit to Raleigh, witness limited to $5 per share, afterwards restriction was removed. The condition of the river from the middle of the war to time of sale very bad, and had not paid tolls claimed on that account. The market value of the stock was $5 up to time of sale. Had offered his stock to Mr. Slocumb for $10. Had never demanded tolls as agent of new Company. The tolls were demanded by the new Company about 12 months ago, and before the work commenced they wanted money to make the improvements.

Had asked Mr. Foster. member from Bladen county for his aid in the passage of the bill and Foster asked, "is there any money in it?" Witness replied, "none from me. Had paid Foster nothing neither Mr. Ashley. Witness retained none of the stock for himself. It was divided out among the several companies according to their interest in the several lines. The purchase was determined on about the time the Legislature authorized the sale. Witness and Mr. Orrel might be considered as active in procuring the passage of the bill.

Dr. C. T. Murphy sworn:

Was a member of the session which passed the bill for the sale of the State's interest in the Cape Fear Navigation Co., and think he voted in the negative. After the vote, but before it was announced, he stepped into the lobby to speak to a friend and was accosted by Mr. Richardson, Senator from Moore, and asked with much emphasis, why he had voted against the bill, that his (the witness) friends in Fayetteville would be "down on him."—Impression was made upon his mind either by Mr. Richardson or those favoring the bill, its passage would insure the clearing out obstructions and secure the free navigation of the river. They seemed to understand the full import of the bill.—Witness thought he had voted against the bill, but he stands recorded in the affirmative and may have changed his vote under representation. None of the boat owners represent to him that if the bill passed the river would be free, but he understood that if the State's interest was sold the river would be free, because that stock stood as an obstacle to improvement.

The matter was not much talked of in the Legislature, to the knowledge of witness. though after the passage of the bill he made inquiries and satisfied himself that the advantages above named would be secured.

Mr. J. H. Williams sworn:

Thinks it would cost $3,000 to put the river in ordinary boating order, and $2,500 per annum to keep it so. The freights on the river now, he thinks, amounts about $150,000 per year, and the rates of toll about 12½ per cent. The rates were raised by the new Company to about 15 per cent. with a view to making improvements, but have been reduced to about 10 per cent. The stock has been of uncertain value in market with an average of about $5 per share. Since the purchase of the State's interest there has been a better feeling though somewhat depressed during the pending of litigation.

Those parties against whom suits had been brought for arrears of tolls were, perhaps, most instrumental in urging the passage of the resolution through the Legislature to have the charter of the company forfeited. Neither witness nor Mr. Worth nor any line in which they were concerned had anything to do with the passage of the bill for the sale of the State's stock. Before the sale had told Mr. Lutterloh he would take all or part of the stock at $5. Witness and Worth being by far the largest boat owners in the river, thought it their interest to buy, and would not have done so unless he had been a boat owner. Had authorized Mr. Lutterloh to come to Raleigh and put in a bid and give him a letter of credit for $4,000. Did not restrict him in amount of bid. Were anxious to buy because it would be of great service in controlling the operations of the navigation company.

There was no understanding with Mr. Lutterloh that any part of the $4,000 was to be used in procuring influence. The stock was divided equally between the mercantile firms of Williams & Murchison, and Worth & Worth. Since the purchase of the stock the entire expenditure on the river has been about $4,000, including cost of apparatus. Since November, 1870 the gross tolls have been about $6,000.—The company had determined to put in permanent improvements at an estimated cost of about $12,000, but they have been delayed from various causes.

Witness had never stated in the streets of Fayetteville that he had paid Holden, Ashley and Byrne $1,150 to get the bill through and had never charged particularly and individual with receiving any certain portion of it. Had had no conference with R. M. Orrel about the sale of the stock—before the sale. Does not know that Byrne had the sale under his control.

Raleigh *Sentinel 29th.*

From the New York Herald.

SHE WOULD BE A COUNTESS.

A New York Belle's Romance Dazzled by a Coronet—The Stern Papa and the Laughter at Locksmiths—Moonlight and Mystery—The Secret Wedding and the Separation—Bigamy and a Broken Heart—Mum's the Word.

Miss P., a young lady, who is the happy possessor of a great deal of the "necessary" in her own right, and whose father is reputed to be one of the wealthiest merchants in this city, having heard of the festivities and gayeties of Washington, as well as of their *recherche* character, decided to leave her home on the avenue and visit a friend living in the capital of the United States. For weeks everything was bustle and preparation. At last her four large Saratoga trunks were packed and she started for the place of her coming triumph. Her friend, a young lady well known in fashionable society in Washington, met her expected guest at the depot,

IN COMPANY WITH AN ATTACHE

Of one of the legations of Southern Europe and conducted her to her home in the west end of that city. Soon Miss P., who is a beautiful blonde, began to astonish the natives of Washington by the beauty and elegance of her toilets. Her amiability and her willingness to

ENTER INTO A FLIRTATION

Soon captivated the butterfly hearts of the beaux of that city. This is not to be wondered at when untold thousands of dollars were to be the reward of the lucky individual who could make an impression upon the heart of a lady who had gone unscathed through two seasons in New York.

The most assiduous and attentive of all her admirers was the young Count who had met her at the depot upon her arrival; nor did he have any reasons to complain of any neglect or unkindness on her part, and soon Dame Rumor coupled their names as one of the events of the coming season. But "true love never did run smooth," and though the gentleman could boast of a coronet of ancestors back to the flood, and though he was one of the representatives of a foreign power, still

THE STERN PARENT

Required something more substantial. When asked about the fortune which his ancestors ought to have amassed and left to him, the usual story of war, revolution, &c., as an excuse for the barrenness of the Count in this important item, was not deemed sufficient by the young lady's father. His free-born soul seemed to have no ambition to be the parent of a Countess; and the gallant foreigner received a polite but firm denial of his suit. Unfortunately Mr. P. considered it his duty to recall his daughter, and reluctantly the young lady obeyed, leaving, however, her heart behind. A correspondence ensued between the lovers, and

DREAMS OF SCENTED PAPER

Were spoiled (?) by the outpourings of loving hearts. Miss P. intended passing her summer at Newport, and of course the Count, who had been informed by her of that fact, was sure to honor that fashionable resort with his presence. They, of course, met daily, and the Count did not relax his attentions. He swore he could not live without her, called to his aid the moon, stars and other orbs of heaven to testify to the ardency and purity of his passion, and besecched her to become his in spite of her father. Though the young lady vowed she would never wed another he still pleaded, till

ONE FINE MOONLIGHT NIGHT

She could no longer resist the eloquence of his tongue and the pleading expression of his dark eyes, and consented to be made his wife, with the understanding, however, that the marriage was to be kept a perfect secret in every respect until she came to age. Otherwise, she would lose her fortune, of which her father was guardian. Of course the Count consented.—Very soon after this the parties went separately to Boston, and there

WERE MADE ONE

In a Catholic Church, and in presence of Miss P.'s young lady friend from Washington and a "*charge d'affairs*" of another legation, and then immediately returned to Newport, where they made no alteration in their mode of living.

The season soon after this drew to a close, and the Countess, still as Miss P., returned with her father to New York, while her husband went to resume his duties at Washington.

A few months after this, the failing health of the Count made his return to his navive country imperative, and leaving some inconsolable friends behind, such as florists, kid glove venders, &c., the *attache*,

BID ADIEU TO HIS "CARA SPOSA"

And embarked for Europe, The lady was very loth to part from her husband, but the prospect of joining him in about a year and a half somewhat consoled her, and she re-entered New York society with a zest as if she were still the heart-free flirt of former days.

About nine months had now elapsed since her husband's departure, with whom she was in constant correspondence, when one day she read in a foreign newspaper

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS MARRIAGE

with the daughter of a French nobleman. She immediately wrote to him, and he acknowledged it, saying that as nobody knew of their marriage, she could also marry some one else, especially as he never intended to return to America. What should she do? Should she have the treacherous foreigner punished? But in doing so she would have to expose herself and publish her foolishness before the world. By the advice of her friend, who was a witness to the ceremony, she has concluded to take no steps whatever.

From the Washington Patriot.

LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Photograph of a Radical Judge,

LINCOLNTON, N. C, April 21, 1871.

Hon. Francis Blair:

DEAR SIR:—I write to inform you that the communication read by Senator Nye on the 13th, from Judge (?) Logan, is a base and unmitigated falsehood, made out of whole cloth, to bear on the Ku-klux bill.

I, with the whole bar, attended Cleaveland court. On Monday there was a rumor that one Biggerstaff, a pliant tool of Logan's, had been whipped by parties who retaliated upon him for shooting at his own brother, and endeavoring to assassinate him. There was no politics in it, purely a family feud, but Logan summoned 300 men and had them armed, and paraded around his house, and arrested some forty persons on suspicion of complicity, not one of whom, as every one knows, had anything to do with it. At the same time he despatched his man "Friday," one Carpenter, to report to Washington, and he remained at home; and the report was circulated that he was afraid to leave home for Cleveland court. The citizens of Cleveland at once held a public meeting, assuring him of protection, and sent their sheriff to escort him to Shelby. Mark his reply: "He was not at all afraid, but was staying to investigate the whipping," and that he would come when he got through, thus leaving the court and people to lose time and money while he was doing magistrate's duty at home. The solicitor, Colonel Bynum, a Republican, strongly denounced him, and wrote him an urgent letter to come. The very day Senator Nye read Logan's communication in the Senate, saying he, Logan, was afraid to come to Cleveland, Logan came without escort or molestation, and held court as peacefully, if not more peacefully, than ever was held before.

This Logan is an ignorant, corrupt, vile man, whom no one respects, and for whom the whole bar have a sovereign contempt.

Yours, very truly and gratefully,
D. SCHENCK.

NEWS ITEMS.

Some New York chaps wear ladies' bracelets.

Child-stealers are at work at New Orleans.

The yellow fever is prevailing at Buenos Ayres.

Knoxville, Tenn., has seventeen churches.

Detroit complains of a new crop of hand organs.

Spain re-resolves to crush the Cuban rebellion.

Maple sugar in Vermont is a drug in the market.

More Indian outrages are reported from Arizona.

Large gilt horse shoes as jewelry are somewhat shoddy.

Nashville receives five car-loads of cedar lumber daily.

All the churches in Paris have been sacked by the people.

Miss Mary Boody has joined the Boston editorial corps.

A Newark girl is dying of cancer caused by a poodle's bite.

The Austrian Parliament wants Church and State divided.

Savans at Washington report the discovery of a new comet.

Matrimonial.

The Shaker gleefully remarks that an English journal, descanting on the various degrees of connubial bliss, states that the official record of the city of London for one year stands thus:

Runaway husbands,	2,348
Runaway wives,	1,132
Married parties legally divorced,	4,175
Married parties living in open warfare,	17,345
Married parties living in private misunderstanding,	13,270
Married parties living mutually indifferent,	56,340
Married parties regarded as comfortable,	3,185
Married parties nearly happy	127
Married parties perfectly happy,	12

The following stanza is said to have been copied from the tombstone of a husband and wife:

"Within this grave do lie,
Back to back, my wife and I;
When the last trump the air shall fill,
If she gets up I'll just lie still."

Southern Tea Culture.

General Capron, commissioner of agriculture, reports that tea culture is fast becoming a feature of importance in the Southern and Southwestern States, and that in a few years enough tea will be grown in those sections to meet the home consumption. Over forty thousand tea plants have been distributed by the department, nearly all of which flourished, and now the seed from plants raised in South Carolina are being sent out.

An account of the largest rope in the world, as described in one of the daily papers of Birmingham, England—the place of its manufacture—will prove interesting to American readers. According to the details given the rope is 11,000 yards long, measures five and one-fourth inches in circumference, and weighs over sixty tons. Made of patent charcoal wire, laid round a hemp centre, the rope consists of six stands, with ten wires in each stand. each wire measures 12,160 yards, so that the entire length of the wire reaches the enormous total of more than four hundred and twelve miles. To this is to be added the length of yarn used for the centre, namely, twenty-seven threads, each thread measuring 15,000 yards, and giving a total length of about two hundred and thirty miles. Adding together the wire and yarn there is a grand total of six hundred and thirty-five miles of material, all going to make up a monster wire and hair rope a little under six miles long.

DIED.

At Floral College, April 18th, after an illness of ten days, ORLEN MOORE, infant son of John S. and Rebecca Robbins, aged 1 year, 7 months and 16 days.

A tender bud, too pure for earth, it has been transplanted to open and bloom with unfading sweetness and beauty in Heaven.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FAIR OF 1871—FIELD CROPS:

The Officers and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association offer the following liberal premiums upon Field Crops, to be determined at the next Annual Fair, in advance of the publication of the regular Premium List:

COTTON.

For best and largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of *upland*, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of Cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by *affidavit*—relative value of crop above expenses to be the standard:

1st Premim—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$50
2d " " " " " 30
3d " " " " " 20

For best and largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of upland. Regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$25

CORN.

For best and largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$50
2d " " " " " 30
3d " " " " " 20

For best crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre upland, Same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$25

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations as above for Cotton and Corn:

Sterling Silver Plate, value..................$20

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Oats or Rye. Same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Each, Sterling Silver Plate, value............$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$10

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half acre. Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value........$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Peanuts upon one acre; for largest yield of Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre. Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$10

HAY.

For largest yield Pea-Vine; Hay one bale to be exhibited:

Sterling Silver Plate, value..................$10

For largest yield Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.......$50

Largest yield Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Silver Plate, value..........$10

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses, a Premium of $50 in Solid Silver Plate.

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with*. *Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Wilmington, February 3d, 1871.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association Splendid Special Premiums.

BY DEROSSET & CO., STATE AGENT OF THE CAROLINA FERTILIZER:

For the best and largest exhibition of Field Crops by one producer at the discretion of the Awarding Committee under the rules of the Association, 2,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.

500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Potatoes to the acre.

500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of the Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manures only. And the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary to the Committees of the Association under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application and culture and the results.

DEROSSET & CO.,
State Agents for Carolina Fertilizer.

BY MUNSON & CO., CITY CLOTHIERS.

For the best piece home-made cloth, not less than three yards..................$5
For the best pair knit stockings............$3

These premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4th, 1871.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

GENTLEMEN—We offer the ollowing quantities of our "AMMONIATED SOLUBLE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE" as premiums for the crop of 1871:

2,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the largest yield of Cotton from 10 acres of uplands, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for largest yield of Corn per acre, for not less than 5 acres of uplands, made by the use of this Guano.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for best yield of Wheat from 5 acres, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the best bale of Long Staple Cotton, made by the use of our Guano.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the best product of Tobacco made by the use of our Soluble Guano.

500 lbs Soluble Navassa Guano for best yield of Turnips per acre, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

500 lbs Navassa Guano for best yield of Sweet Potatoes per acre, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

Our Guano to be used, in competing for the foregoing premiums, alone, or only in combination with stable manure or vegetable matter.

Samples of the different crops named to be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held at Wilmington in November, 1871, and decisions to be made by a committee appointed by the Association. Yield of crops to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and the competitors required to furnish our Company with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture, and the results obtained.

Yours very respectfully,
NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY,
of Wilmington, N. C.

Henry Harriss, colored, has been convicted at Madison, Arkansas, of killing J. D. Crockett, a grandson of Davy Crockett, some months since.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

Death of a Distinguished Man.

The venerable CHARLES MANLY, an honored son of the State, and one of her former great Governors, died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, aged about seventy-five years.

Governor MANLY was born in Chatham county, graduated at the University at Chapel Hill, in 1814, and studied law under ROBERT WILLIAMS. In 1848 he was elected Governor of the State on the Whig ticket, and in 1850 was, by a small majority, defeated by DAVID S. REID, the first Democrat ever called to the Executive chair by the people.

For a long number of years he was Treasurer of the State University, and has filled many positions of honor in private life.

CHARLES MANLY was a great and good man, and it has been long since North Carolina mourned the loss of a nobler son, or a people mournfully announced, one to another, the death of a more honored or loved fellow-citizen.—Ral. *Telegram* 2d.

Grant on the War Path.

Gen. GRANT is already on the canvass for a re-nomination in 1872. He has lately been on a pilgrimage to the West, in the hope of conciliating public opinion there, and is shortly to visit Massachusetts. In view of this latter fact, the Springfield *Republican* aptly says:

"President Grant is coming to Massachusetts again, having accepted an invitation to attend the anniversary of the army of the Potomac, in Boston, on the 12th of May. But what a pity it is that his numerous engagements East and West leave him no time to visit the South, the section which, most of all needs and would profit by his presence."

"A Little Learning."

It is a dangerous thing, says the Apostle. Modern theorists seem to differ from him—very much as the country justice differed from Blackstone. It is assumed by them that morality and instruction always advance *pari passu*, and that the man who can read and write is necessarily better morally than he who cannot. This is the assumption of the Northern people with regard to the South, but it is far from being justified by the facts. It is only a few days since, Col. R. T. W. Duke, member Congress from Virginia, proved by official statistics that the average of crime in his district (Albemarle) is much less than in Butler's district in Massachusetts. Yet the per centage of those who can read and write is much greater in Massachusetts than in Virginia.

To instruct a people in the rudiments of education, is to give them an appetite which they did not have before. But before deciding whether the result will be good or evil, it is necessary to know upon what food this appetite is to be satiated. To take an untutored savage and to awake in him a desire for clean and cooked food, instead of raw flesh, snakes and lizards, may have a civilizing influence upon him. But to kindle in him a craving for ardent spirits unknown to him before, is to reduce him below his already degraded level. If the masses of the Northern people had not been so generally able to read and write, they would not have been so ready to imbibe the pernicious doctrines of abolition fanatics; while on the other side, if they had possessed more true learning, they would have been able to detect and reject those doctrines; and the government established by our fathers would still remain what it is no more, a fit object for the admiration of mankind.

The fact that a little learning is a dangerous thing is strikingly illustrated by the state of affairs in France and in Paris. The workman of the cities is greatly more cultivated, in some respects, than the rural laborer. While the latter is often ignorant of the simplest rudiments of primary education, the former is very generally able to read. His ideas are expanded by the contact of a refined civilization and by the thousands of objects of art and science which meet his eye on every side. Yet it is from the working population of the cities that the Red Revolution recruits its ranks. It is among these skilled and intelligent artisans that the wildest and absurdest theories of socialism find their adherents and defenders even to the death of the barricade. It is they who are always ready to listen to the siren voice of the demagogue, luring them to ruin and destruction; while the peasant, intrenched in his ignorance, as in a fortress, is inaccessable to the sophistries which he cannot read.

We perused, a few days ago, in a French paper, some extracts from the journals which have sprung up like venomous weeds under the shadow of the Commune. Several of them, like the "Pere Duchesne," have revived the names of the most odious sheets of 1793, and the language that they use is worthy of their names. The paper in which we read the extracts, had replaced by blanks and initials, the profane and obscene words employed to give more energy to the most atrocious sentiments, but it assured its readers that in the original publications, these foul words were printed in full. While these demoralizing journals are allowed free circulation, and are more or less the organs of the Rouge government, all the papers which are bold enough to appeal to sentiments of decency and moderation are immediately suppressed in the name of universal liberty.

Now, if the populace thus deluded and degraded, were as ignorant as the peasants of the Provinces, these pestilential sheets could not reach and corrupt them. The little learning that they possess is a curse to them and to society, because after having acquired it they turned it to a bad use. Their standard of education according to the view of the statistician who reckons by numbers is high—but in the eye of the moralist is low. Who can doubt that it would be better for them not to be able to read at all, than to have become so vitiated by a licentious press as to actually relish the abomination now daily poured out by the organs of the Red Revolution? Let nations and governments learn their duty better in this respect, and when the primary schools diffuse among the people the rudiments of education, let the thirst for information thus created be quenched in the healthy stream of pure knowledge, and not the turbid quagmire of corruption.

The Truth in a Nutshell—Testimony of Northern Men, Residents of this State.

We publish below a card signed by thirteen respectable gentlemen, residents now of North Carolina, but lately from Northern States. This card is extracted from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and it is worthy the careful and candid consideration of all men, of all parties. It is a complete and, to the minds of honest men, a conclusive refutation of the villainous falsehoods and calumnies that have been so often and so industriously spread abroad by those whose filial affection to the State of their birth, should have induced them to shield and protect her in the hour of her trouble, but who, having once tasted of the flesh-pots of Egypt, now voluntarily sacrifice the last spark of decency and self-respect, to the Moloch of party ascendancy.

The Conservative press of the State have, from time to time, unfolded the villainy and exposed the falsehoods of those who have so often willfully misrepresented affairs in this State, but it has, as yet, availed nothing. Now, when a number of men of Northern birth, who have resided sufficiently long in the State to fully appreciate the condition of things here, testify freely and voluntarily to the good order existing in every part of the State, will they be believed by the people of the Northern States?

The following is the card referred to:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20th, 1871.

John Hinman, Esq., Fall Brook, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that there are reports, circulating in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the North, with respect to the insecurity of Northern men in North Carolina, growing out of Ku-Klux organizations, we desire to state that we are Northern men, and have been residing here for some time, longer or shorter; we have never been interfered with in any way, and find the country as safe as any place where we have lived.

There have been outrages committed by bands, who call themselves Ku-Klux, in three or four counties of the State. We know nothing about them personally, and believe they do not exist now anywhere. These acts were not against Northern men, but against those of their own State, towards whom they had bad feelings. Any Northern man, who desires to get an honest living, can come here and will be treated kindly by all classes. We feel perfectly safe in our persons and property. The cry of Ku-Klux is a political cry, entirely, and is kept up for political purposes in the North. Any one who will visit this State will see that the community is perfectly orderly and quiet.

Yours faithfully,

G. W. COOVER, Late of Pennsylvania.
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, Of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
DANIEL STCUFFER, Late of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
A. REEKIE, Late of Michigan.
F. O. BENNETT, Late of Delaware.
THOMAS OWEN, Late of Binghampton, New York.
D. S. IRELAND, Sen., Late of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.
JOEL CURTIS, Late of Connecticut.
WILLIAM WARNOCK, Late of Canada.
SAMUEL H. PERRY, Late of West Killingly, Connecticut.
CHARLEY E. PERRY, Late of Rhode Island.

Have We a President?

It may seem strange to our readers that we should make such an enquiry. They cannot be more astonished than are we at the developments that force us to the consideration of so grave a question. It is true that Gen. Grant still lives, and that he has not been impeached or formally deposed. It is true that up to the adjournment of the late Congress, he was nominally, at least, President of these United States. Indeed, from the extraordinary powers conferred upon him by Congress in the notorious Ku-Klux bill, we had supposed the danger was rather that his rule would be made absolute during his life, than that it would come to a sudden or untimely end.

But we live in strange times. Thrones and dynasties and temporalties and principalities totter and crumble around us, men are slain, women are ravished, fertile fields are devastated, and whole counties are given up to pillage and plunder without exciting more than a passing remark.

Amid the actual accomplishment of these mighty changes, it would not be strange if we had failed to give due heed to the warning notes of others not yet developed. It is true that one by one the vestiges of the government of our fathers have been swept away, until scarce a single landmark of the olden time is left. It is true we have had, time and again, evidence of the existence of a new power in the land. It is true that we have had evidence of the purpose of the woman of the period, persisted in with the sublime pertinacity of which woman alone is capable, to share, if not to usurp entirely, the honors and emoluments of government. Step by step—and we presume it is not indelicate to intimate that the woman of the period has the machinery necessary therefor—has the woman of the period advanced. She is a lawyer; she is a doctor; she is a banker; she is, in remote rural districts, a voter, and has even invested her fair form with the judicial ermine. These things have come upon us so gradually that we have not given sufficient heed to their import. It had not occurred to us that her vaulting ambition could so far o'erleap human probabilities, and the woman of the period accomplish silently, secretly and successfully, the grandest *coup d'etat* of an age so frequently brought to bed with the throes of empire. 'Tis passing strange—wondrous strange!

Yet, with the evidence before us we can scarce doubt that General Grant, that mighty man of valor, the Sampson of his day, has been shorn of his Presidential prerogatives and that a woman rules in his stead—and thus is solved the problem of man's capability for self-government!

But to the evidence. We find in a New York paper of the 29th April, 1871, the following:

PECULIAR CHARMS
OF THE
BRADBURY PIANO.

☞ From a personal acquaintance with this firm we can endorse them as worthy of the fullest confidence of the Christian public. We are using the Bradbury Pianos in our families and they give entire satisfaction. Persons at a distance need feel no hesitation in sending for their illustrated price list and ordering from it or to order second-hand pianos. They are reliable,

Mrs. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.
S. P. CHASE, Chief Justice, " " "
D. D. PORTER, Vice Admiral U. S. Navy,
And ten others.

OFFICE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND WORKS,
U. S. CAPITOL, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, '69.

Messrs. F. G. Smith & Co.,
Successors to Wm. B. Bradbury,

Gentlemen.—Mrs Grant requests me to write to you and express her great approval of the Bradbury piano which she purchased of you for the use of the Executive Mansion. She is perfectly delighted with it and finds it all she can desire to have.

Yours very respectfully,
N. MECKLER,
Brevet Brigadier Gen'l U. S. Army, in charge.

Now, if these publications be not base forgeries it seems to us plain there has been a usurpation of power at Washington.

Are they forgeries or not?

We think they are correct copies of genuine documents; first, because we find them conspicuously published in a highly respectable paper of the city of New York, and second, because they contain internal evidence of their authenticity.

It would never have occurred to a masculine brain to have placed a "Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Army in charge" of a piano! That idea is unmistakably a scintillation of feminine genius, before which that of the late lamented Emperor of the French, in making a sewing machine man a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, pales and fades and disappears.

We know that contumacious rebels, so called, have charged officers of the United States army with a partiality for pianos; but that was in the Sunny South, where music and moonlight and flowers and fancy and poetry and pictures would fascinate the most heathen savage.

Again. Women are more honest than men. Hence it is that it appears that the piano for the Executive Mansion was "purchased" and not "presented."—Women well know that presents are bribes for expected love or favors of some sort, and intelligently—instinctively, we had almost said—spurn them.

Again. If Mrs. U. S. Grant be not the head of the family and of the Executive Department how can the absence of the name of her late husband be accounted for? Chief Justice Chase, the head of the Judiciary, and Admiral Porter, the head of the Navy, appear in their own proper persons.

By what other authority could Mrs. U. S. Grant purchase property for the Executive Mansion or "request" a high Government dignitary to express her "great approval" thereof over his official signature?

Again. Who but a woman would have thought to refer to "second-hand pianos" or to put in the talismanic words, THEY ARE RELIABLE? Shade of the immortal Pickwick! Tomato sauce!!

Chief Justice Chase and Admiral Porter can lay no claim to any honor because of this. We all bow to CHASE on the Bench, and PORTER on the Sea, but for an opinion as is an opinion upon second-hand pianos, they must give way as gracefully as their age and oft infirmities will allow to the woman of the period. That woman has spoken. She says of Bradbury's, THEY ARE RELIABLE. Henceforth we buy no more second-hand pianos save of Bradbury!

N. Meckler, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army! We could almost envy thee did we not fear that thy great honor might make thee the mark for so many envenomed shafts!

Fitting finale for the declining years of a hero of a hundred battles, to exchange the clash of arms and the din and roar of battle for the concord of sweet sounds!—Fortunate MECKLER to have that piano all to thyself!!

From these considerations we are of opinion the documents are genuine, and if they be so, the pertinency of our question is at once apparent, and we repeat, have we a President? Possibly he runneth a race, or is sleeping or talking horse! *Mon pauvre enfant.*

Radical Ku-Klux.

We invite special attention to an article on our first page, relative to a most horrible outrage lately transpired in Rutherford county. A negro man, his white wife and four children were all heartlessly shot down by three Radical ruffians, and the house burned, in the hope that Radical sensationalists would again raise the cry of Ku-klux, and so make out one more charge against the suffering whites in this State. All of the parties concerned in this affair were well known Radicals, and the testimony against the murderers is so direct and positive as to leave no doubt of the object of the villains or of their identity.

A SINGLE LATE number of the New York *World*, (of the 29th ult., we believe,) a paper not much given to sensationalisms and morbid details of crime, contains accounts of outrages in Northern (mostly New England) communities, covering two or three columns. Many of these crimes,—certainly two, that are enumerated,—are of too horrid and beastial a character to be even mentioned in print; certainly far more atrocious and revolting than any that have been attributed by the "God and Morality" party to the barbarians of the South. And yet we know of no man in the South disingenuous or unkind enough to impute these things to an inherently vitiated society, or "political motives," or anything of that sort. "Thou hypocrite, first take out the beam that is in thine own eye, then may'st thou see more clearly the mote that is in thy brother's eye!"

THE IMPRESSION gains currency that his Accidency, Mr. T. A. Caldwell, will ignore the act of the Legislature vesting the appointment of Railroad Directory, on the part of the State, in the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature, and will assume to appoint them himself. It would be ridiculous, were it not too grave a matter for amusement, to watch the airs of this little man, who sets himself up above the Legislative department of the government—the disproportion between pretension and merit is so vast. Holden's *role* was to over-ride the Judicial department—Caldwell's the law-making power. "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell," Holden an independent and incorruptible Senate, and *Tod*

("Phœbus! What a name,
To fill the trump of future fame?")

may profit by their examples!

The Empire.

Most of our readers will recollect that, some eighteen months ago, a journal of unusually handsome typographical appearance was published in the city of New York, under the extraordinary title of the *Imperialist*. As the name imported, its bold and avowed object was the subversion of the Republic and the substitution, in its stead, of the Empire. Though its existence was comparatively ephemeral, the circumstance that such a paper should find *any* supporters was, in itself, portentous. There were not wanting, at the time, well-founded conjectures that it was, in some degree, the organ of Administrative sentiment. It was not far from the same period that Holden declared himself for Grant for Emperor, with his (Grant's) son as his successor!

Suppose that, in the days of Jackson, or at any later era, indeed, up to the election of Abraham Lincoln, such a paper, advocating such purposes, had put forward claims to popular countenance. It would have been "whistled down the winds" of public execration in a week, and a second issue of the paper would have never appeared.

The *Imperialist* no longer, owing, perhaps, to pecuniary difficulties, exists as a journal, but *Imperalism* rides rampant in Congress and among the exponents of Radicalism, and the *Emperor* sits in the Presidential chair, once graced by the fathers and founders of Republican government. Kingly prerogatives were offered to George Washington at a time when our forefathers had no experience of any other system of rule, but they were spurned. It is not a very long distance of time from Washington to Grant, but the distance between them in point of moral character, mental fitness and patriotic aim is inconceivable and immeasurable. What an opportunity had Grant, by declining the arbitrary, despotic, monarchical and unconstitutional honors conferred upon him by the recent legislation of Congress, to make for himself a warm place in the hearts of all lovers of Republican liberty, and a high niche in the temple of History! The fact that, so far from refusing, he actually courted them, with all the upstart tyranny of a vulgar and mean ambition, marks the littleness and badness of the man.

Mr. Trumbull, one of the few statesmen left in the Radical party, capable of lifting himself above the sordid level of gross and malevolent passion, fitly designated the so-called Ku-Klux bill as the "annihilator of States." It is so. If enforced in the spirit of its conception and adoption, it breaks down every barrier behind which have been intrenched the reserved and delegated rights of the States. It destroys the centrifugal power of the Federal Union, and leaves unchecked that centripital force, by which the "stars" shall rush madly from their spheres, seeking the fiery centre which is to engulph, absorb and obliterate them.

If, with such a dread prospect before them, the American people do not rise in their majesty and might to put down the fruitful authors of this evil, they will not be unworthy of *any* form of government, however grinding, ruinous and oppressive, that may befall them.

"Ye *would be* dupes and victims,
And *ye are!*"

Georgia is to have an Asylum for Inebriates.

An ice factory is to be built at Selma, Alabama.

In Mobile "acclimated Chinese tea-plants" are advertised for sale.

Boston turns out $2,300,000 worth of pianos a year.

Frog is the great card at Broadway restaurants.

A rope made at Birmingham is 6¼ miles long, and 1¾ inches thick.

$3,000,000 are invested in paper collar manufactories in New England.

Greeley has made up his mind that Grant can carry New York.

An acre of sweet potatoes will projuice 350 gallons of syrup.

Noank, Conn., boasts of a three-eyed cat, and inquires how is that for eye.

Georgia claims 60,000 adults unable to read.

Nillson was in Savannah and Augusta last week.

King Ludwig of Bavaria is reported engaged to the young Grand Duchess Maria of Russia.

A New York merchant bills his removal: "Gone to a Better Place Above—No. 1660."

Forney's Press fairly slops over with Ku-Klux outrages—the spontaneous gushings of a grateful heart.

Mustapha, the pet lion of the King of Wurtemburg, which was as tame as a dog, is dead, and the King is inconsolable.

A deposit of genuine black diamonds, such as are used in drilling rocks, has been discovered in Mount Hope township, Orange county, N. Y.

Among the numerous presents which General Von Moltke received last winter in France was a box of fifty pairs of drawers from an American manufacturer.

California has found a grass that will live through her dry summers, and is sowing its seed very widely over the State. It is called "Alfalfa."

The finding of a new mineral spring in Lancaster county, Pa., enabled the owner to sell the forty acres surrounding it for $40,000.

The assertion of female equality is the determination of a party of ladies to participate in the yacht race across the Atlantic this summer.

Gen. Spinner is to sail for Europe this week, accompanied by three ladies and his signature. He will be gone some three months.

A demon incarnate set fire to the staircase of a Tennessee school house, in which were 500 children, whose lives were saved only by the fire going out.

For five years the grasshoppers have destroyed almost the entire crops in many portions of Utah, and they are again showing themselves in unnumbered millions.

Chang, the paralyzed Siamese twin, has so far recovered as to be able to ride a crutch about the house. His brother has not left him a moment since he was taken ill.

A pew owner in Middletown, Conn., finding a stranger in his pew, on a recent Sunday, dragged him out by the collar, and then joined devoutly in the hymn, "Come to the House of Prayer."

The Northwest Passage—Captain Hall's Polar Expedition.

The circumstances of the overhauling, fitting out, and launching of the steamer Polaris, late the Periwinkle, have already been recorded in the Patriot. Captain Hall, it is understood, will sail from this city on or about the 25th of May. The exploring party, reaching Cape Resolution by the middle of June, will enter Hudson Straits, and, steaming slowly up the broad channel, will occupy the time until the pack-ice opens in July in trading with the Esqimaux at Upper and Lower Savage and Southampton Islands, the former situated in the Straits, and the latter at the head of Hudson Bay. They will there procure furs, skins, &c., for clothing, and will provide themselves with several packs of the indispensable Esquimaux dog, with which to hunt and drag their heavy sleds. As soon as the Straits are clear of ice the steamer proceeds to Repulse Bay, Captain Hall's old rendezvous, and, if it is practicable, will then make an effort to force their way through the pack-ice into Fox's Channel, and up through King William's Land, to about 80 degrees north. Here they are expected to spend their first winter.

Early in the spring of 1872, after having passed the winter in training the dogs, establishing *caches*, and making other important preparations, the party will leave the vessel and start, with their boats secured to the sleds, and amply provisioned for six months, on their journey over the ice to Baffin's Bay, Smith's Sound, and, it is hoped, the open Polar sea.

The Polaris is to be well manned with experienced officers and seamen. Captain S. O. Buddington, an old and experienced whaling master from the village of Groton, opposite New London, Conn., is to be the sailing master, and will carry with him, as assistants, officers who have for years buffeted the storms of the long Arctic winter. The crew is to consist of twelve seamen, besides two cooks and the same number of stewards, and four firemen. All the seamen are picked, intelligent men, and it is said that there is not one of them that is not capable of navigating the ship himself. A corps of scientific gentlemen also accompanies the expedition, consisting of an astronomer, a geographer, and a meteorologist. It is also said that Dr. Herman Bissell, an eminent German naturalist and chemist, a graduate of Heidelburg, and who was a member of the Prussian expedition to the North Pole, accompanies Capt. Hall's expidition in the same capacity.—There are to be two engineers, Mr. Emil Schuman and John Wilson, the former chief, and Wilson the assistant.

Two Esquimaux, Joe and his "cooney," or wife, Hannah, who have been with Captain Hall a number of years, and who have become partially civilized and speak the English language intelligibly, also go with the expedition, the former as the interpreter and the latter in the capacity of a tailoress. It has been long ago demonstrated that the woollen clothing of the white man is absolutely worthless to protect the Arctic traveler from the cold piercing blasts to which he is exposed, and the costume of the Innuit or Esquimaux, consisting of the deerskin kooly-bang—a sack jumper, with fur hood—the sealskin breeches, the deer, seal, and elder duck stockings, one over the other, and covered with stout moccasins of sealskin, with high leggins, have been adopted as the only articles of apparel that are impervious to the inclemencies of the fearful climate. The esquimaux tailoress is, therefore, an important and really indispensable personage aboard the Polaris.

Captain Hall surmises that he will be absent about two years and a half, and hopes to return to the United States by October, 1873. He is very sanguine of success, and asserts that the arctic experience he has already gained, and the adapation of his system to the habits of the Esquimaux, by long residence among them, assure him of his ability to accomplish much toward forcing the icy barrier to the long-sought object of discovery, which could not possibly otherwise be achieved.—Washington *Patriot*.

The Great Crevasse.

The State of Louisiana and the country adjacent to the Mississippi play so important a part, with their special productions, in the commerce of the country, that the degree of attention which, through natural human sympathies, would be attracted by the late disaster, is increased and more widely disseminated. It also becomes interesting to look into the history as well as physical conditions of the locality visited by so severe a calamity. It is now twenty-two years since New Orleans was extemporized into a Venice by the flood and crevasse of 1849. About ten years later, the last serious disaster from this cause occurred. The levees of the lower Mississippi extend for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles above New Orleans, and forty-three miles below it.—They are extensive embankments, fifteen feet wide and six feet high. The net results of the Louisiana flood may be thus stated. Several crevasses in all occurred, of which all but the great break at Bonnet Carre have been closed. This break attained a width of 1,100 feet, and at one time the amount of water pouring through it equalled by measurement one-fifth of the entire volume of the Mississippi river. An extensive tract of country lying between the crevasse and Lake Pontchartrain has been overflowed, and a vast amount of damage has been done—amounting, according to all accounts, into the millions, though we are yet without data from which to state the proximate sum. Lake Pontchartrain commenced to rise and backed up into the Carondelet canal, threatening to flood the city. The river, however, had at this time begun falling, and the peril was averted. The flood has also wrought important changes in the river banks in many places between New Orleans and Cairo. Among other things, Fort Pillow has disappeared. Of the extensive earthworks erected at Randolph it is said that not a vestige now remains.

The Board of Trade of New Orleans has been alive to the danger which impended through neglect of the levees. Under the old regime they were maintained by the planters. By the new Louisiana law the work is entrusted to a company. Its efficiency is indicated by the fact that it was twelve hours before the crevasse was known in New Orleans, and forty-eight before any attempt was made to check it. The New York Tribune says of the action which has been taken by the reconstruction governments of Louisiana, that "each has looked upon the levees as a gold mine, to be worktd for individual profit at the public expense. The individual profit is reported to be great." The two conventions of 1869, at Memphis and New Orleans, made this question the main subject of their attention. Petitions were adopted praying Congress to at least assist the States in the costly work of putting the levees in repair. For the want of a few thousand dollars wisely applied at the right time, a loss already reported as amounting to millions has been inflicted upon the unfortunate State of Louisiana. By her petition to Congress she has realized in a bitter sense the scriptural precedent of asking a fish and receiving a (Ku-Klux) serpent. Had the people been left to manage their own affairs, doubtless all would have been taken care of as formerly.

Some of the effects of the flood may be realized from the fact that even before it had accomplished the tenth part of the devastations, we find the New Orleans papers earnestly calling upon the citizens for relief in aid of the drowned district.—It is pointed out that much suffering was then inevitable, and especially among the freedmen. It is shown that these will lose their wages, which depended upon the crops now destroyed, and upon the prospect of which alone they obtain credit.—Judging by the earnestness of this appeal, while the great calamity was yet at its beginning, we are aided in forming an idea of the magnitude of the disaster.

Balt. *Sun.*

STATE NEWS.

The squedunk has reached Warrenton.

Newbern market flooded with strawberries.

The Raleigh base-ballists are preparing for the summer campaign.

Several English farmers are about to settle in North Carolina.

The velocipede mania, is being revived in Warrenton.

A State Temperance demonstration takes place in Raleigh on Thursday.

Wake county was good for twenty-three marriage licenses last month.

Gen. T. H. Roger, for a time in command of the District of North Carolina, has been appointed Superintendent of West Point Military Academy.

The *Messenger* says that there was a very destruction hail storm in Goldsboro yesterday. The stones were as large as hen's eggs.

We learn from the Warrenton *Gazette*, that Solomon Williams, Esq., of Warren county, died on Thursday last, after a short illness.

Mrs. Dr. Solomon Williams, of the same county, died on Monday last.

The Statesville *American* regrets to learn that the Rev. B. N. Davis, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, died on last Sunday night, at his residence in Lincolnton. He was universally esteemed for his christian character and many noble traits.

Dog fat, says the Salisbury *Examiner*, is a new article of commerce, recently introduced in this market. The price asked for it by venders is one dollar per pound. We know nothing of its medical properties, but it is said to be a panacea for nearly all the ills flesh is heir to.

The Raleigh *Telegram* says: On Friday night last, Dr. W. H. Finlayson, of Goldsboro, who has recently become deranged, was brought to this city, for the purpose of being placed in the Asylum. On the way from the depot to the Hotel, he escaped from his attendant, and ran into one of the back streets, and has not since been heard from, although vigilant search has been instituted to ascertain his whereabouts, and the police informed of the facts of his escape.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: We observe from the Junction City (Kansas) *Union*, that our friend Jesse W. Edmundson, Esq., has been elected City Attorney for that city, he having received a majority of all the votes cast. From the same paper we learn that Jesse was chosen as one of the Vestrymen and Alternates of the Episcopal congregation there.

In Raleigh, last Monday, Col. W. H. Harrison, Conservative Republican, and supported by Democrats, was re-elected Mayor by 61 majority. The following Commissioners were also elected: Albert Johnston, Norfleet Dunston, colored, J. C. Gorman, Jos. Praine, Andrew Upchurch, and Stewart Ellison, colored. There was a tie in one of the wards, and consequently, no election. Raleigh has heretofore gone about 700 Radical majority.—The above Commissioners were barely elected.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—Our town was visited on Monday last, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, by the heaviest hail storm ever witnessed in this section of the country. The storm lasted for about fifteen minutes, and completely covered the ground, presenting a very winterish appearance, and in striking contrast with the green foliage of the trees. The hail stones were of sizes varying from a buck shot to a hen egg, and of every conceivable shape. Several slugs of ice were picked up in front of our office, which measured three inches in length. The destruction to the fruit trees and gardens in this vicinity is complete.—Goldsboro' *News.*

The friends of a Convention in Forsyth county will hold a grand mass meeting in Winston, on the 16th day of May.

The Conservatives and Democrats of Craven county will hold a county Convention in Newbern on the 25th of May for the purpose of nominating candidates for seats in the Convention.

Stokes county will hold a Convention at Danbury on the 30th of May for nominating a candidate for the same purpose.

And old Mecklenburg, says the Charlotte *Observer*, comes rolling in and will hold a county Convention on the 23rd of May to nominate candidates for the Convention.

We receive daily communications relative to projects of French emigration to America. Many of these projects are formed and supported by companies of influence and respectability. As soon as they shall take a definite form we will examine them with the double point of view of the French and American interests.—North Carolina presents to the French peculiar advantages. It is of easy access, communication between it and the outside world is most convenient, the soil and climate favorable to most all kinds of crops, and particularly to that of the grape; and only awaits experienced labor to give abundant and excellent results. There is now on Roanoake Island, in the eastern waters of that State, a grape vine three hundred years old, and said to have belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh, which covers an acre of ground. The vintage from this vine, last year, yielded $3,000 (15,000 francs.)

Five counties, Northampton, Halifax, Warren, Wilson and Edgecombe are represented as being the most proper for settlement for our countrymen, having the advantages of proximity to the best markets on the Atlantic coast.

The times are particularly propitious for laborers, and still more for capitalists.—The war of secession has impoverished the land owners, and property can be bought at a very low rate. Frenchmen would be heartily welcomed; they have many friends among the North Carolinians, whose sympathies have been with us during our late war. Translated from the *Courier des Etats Unis* for the Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Titled Visitors.

Besides the Russian Royal Duke, Americans are to be visited this summer by the old Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, brother of the late Prince Consort Albert, and George, Duke of Saxony, third son of King John First, of Saxony, and cousin to Duke Ernest, above named. He will visit the Pacific. He belongs to one of the oldest reigning houses of Europe. It gave an Emperor to Germany at the beginning of the tenth century. As if the foregoing were not enough to turn the brain of poor New York, now comes a thrilling rumor that the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne may visit Canada and the United States. Last of the royal train comes King Thakambau, of Tahiti, to beg off from the indemnity which he engaged to pay on account of his subjects who ate two American crews a few years ago.

Baltimore *Sun.*

For the Journal.

Trip Over the W. C. & R. R. R.—The Road—Its Condition—Stations, Warehouses, &c.—Navassa Guano Company—The Cotton Factory at Rockingham, &c., &c., &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20th, 1871.

Editor of the Journal:—By invitation of the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, I made one of an excursion party over his road, and as you could not join us, I propose to give some *notes of travel.*

At 8 a. m. on Friday, 28th inst., our train, with sleeping car attached, moved quietly from the Depot (with the President, some of his officers, and a few invited guests,) winding its way around the great curve at Hilton, and over the two iron bridges and intermediate low grounds; here, the road was built upon trestel about two miles, and which is now being filled with earth, half finished. The bridges over these two rivers are of iron, looking light and attractive to the eye, while they present evidences of great strength and durability, as though intended for all time, to remain a monument to the accomplished builder, Mr. Bollman, of Baltimore.

The first thing which attracted attention after crossing the rivers was the extensive works of the *Navassa Guano Company*, for the manufacture of land fertilizers.—The projectors of this scheme were fortunate in the selection of a site, directly upon the Railroad, connecting it by rail with all parts of the country, and by water with all parts of the world. The manufactures of this establishment appear to grow in public favor, as it is brought in competition with other fertilizers, and which is its great reccommendation! The establishment, as well as its production, surely possess much of merit, and is rapidly growing in favor as well as production, and I trust with profit to the stockholders.

The next point which attracted attention giving out proof of thrift from appearance was Abbottsburg, some thirty or forty miles from the city. The neat cottages, neatly fenced lots, with cultivated gardens of vines and flowers as well as vegetables and fruit and ornamental trees, presented an air of refined taste, (comparatively,) which was really refreshing, giving it much the appearance of an embryo New England village.

Nearly every station upon the road presented appearances of improvement, except perhaps Moss Neck, which being situated near to Scuffletown, that plague spot of Robeson County, has not improved, or even held its own in the past six years. So much has it declined, that the President did not advise our party to remain there for the night, on our return, as it was considered sickly,—passing on by the various stations of Argyle, Shoe Heel, Laurinburg and Rockingham, we reached the great bridge which spans the noble Yadkin. A magnificent river it is, and a magnificent country borders it. After spending half an hour or so, in examining the bridge and its surroundings, and in visiting the noble river and its beautiful scenery, we passed over, and on to the end of the road, some four and-a-half miles. Returning we reached Rockingham, the thrifty county-seat of Richmond County, a little before night. Not having time to go up into the Town, we were amply compensated by a visit to the cotton factory, situated upon a small stream, and quite near the railroad, well located, with a water fall of about forty feet. The buildings are of stone and brick, large, roomy and of modern construction, five stories high, presenting a substantial, durable and beautiful appearance. All the appointments and conveniences appear perfect, as designed by a master spirit.—The interior appointments and workings are of a superior order and showing ability of no low degree in the Superintendent in charge. In the selection of operatives too has the moving spirit of their great enterprize displayed superior judgment.—They are of a class of women and girls of the surrounding country, who look and move as though they were able and willing to do the work and meant to stick; none of your sentimental beauties likely to be tempted to fall in love and quit work, not a bit of it, and I like that feature of the management.

As a North Carolinian, I feel proud of this enterprize; it surely has my hearty wishes for abundant success, and I sincerely wish there were a thousand others like it within the borders of my beloved State.

Moving onward we reached Laurinburg about eight o'clock, when we rested for the night as comfortably in the sleeping car as if at our own homes. A little after day light our train was again in motion, and at 10 a. m. we reached our depot without accident or disaster of any kind, not even an unpleasantry. I suppose it is unnecessary to say to any one acquainted with President Martin, that abundant provision was made for the comfort and pleasure of the party, and that their most remote desires were anticipated. It was indeed a most pleasant excursion, and satisfactory in every respect. It may be noted that we stopped at every station upon the road, examined every workshop and warehouse, roadbed, cross ties, iron, ditches and bridges, and I am prepared to say, that few roads are to be found in better condition; order and system seem the predominating features in all its appointments, as though one eye of the Superintendent was a permanent fixture on every officer, workshop and warehouse upon the road.

Do not suppose that as we glided so rapidly and pleasantly through the country for a distance of one hundred and twenty five miles, that we were unmindful of the character of the soil for agricultural purposes, the water powers for manufactures, and the general grandeur of the country. I suppose I would hardly be believed by a dozen persons in Wilmington who have not traveled over this road, which I may say, passes through an almost strictly virgin country, that within one hundred and twenty-five miles of the city of Wilmington is to be found all the varieties of soil suitable for agricultural and horticultural pursuits in perfection, unlimited water power, granite in abundance and of the finest quality, scenery of grandeur and exquisite beauty, to gladden the eye and cheer the heart, yet it is all so.

H. NUTT.

Poverty and Riches.

Bulwer says poverty is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with $10,000 a year suffer more for want of means than others with $500. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is $10,000 a year, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and does not go in debt, is the happiest of the two. Very few people who have been rich will believe this; but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a minute's peace. There is really more happiness among the workingmen in the world than among those who are called rich.

"A young lady," in a rural "personal," informs "a certain young man, that the next time he desires to gaze upon her forty-gye mortal minutes, without winking his his eyes, she will consider herself highly favored if he will close his mouth, and not sit there like a young robin awaiting the parent bird."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

ible Outrage in Rutherford County—dical Ku-Klux at Work—A Whole mily Massacred in Cold Blood—Se-l to Judge Logan's Letter.

ssrs. Editors:—Thursday morning our usually quiet community was ked by the intelligence that on the ious evening a whole family, consist of six souls had been slaughtered in gan township, not far from the Mc-ell county line. Information subse ntly received confirmed the dreadful giving further particulars which were tantially as follows:

las Weston, a free negro before the has for many years been living with y Steadman, a white woman of loose acter. Polly has, or *had* four children te), the eldest about fourteen, the gest nearly two years of age. Silas Polly lived peaceably together, and e in better circumstances than most of r class.

ome time ago three notorious charac-—Govan and Columbus Adair, and M. ard, were charged with the theft of a ntity of brandy and bound over to Mc-well County Court, which meets on the inst. Silas had seen the thieves carry-off the booty, and was subpœnaed as the cipal witness for the prosecution. The irs threatened his life if he "peached;" Silas expressed a determination to g the rogues to justice. What we now eed to state is the sworn deposition of woman, Polly Steadman.

n Wednesday evening, April 25th, tly after nightfall, while the family e preparing to retire to peaceful repose, faithful dog on the hearth began to violently. Polly looking through the ks between the logs received a pistol t in the eye. With a wild scream she g back and at that instant the door was en down and in rushed Govan Adair, mbus Adair and Benard, firing as they e. Silas fell dead with two balls in head.

ne of the assassins stood over the child-as they lay upon the floor, shooting n through the head like so many pigs. y stooped to creep under the bed but flung back. Then she began to fight a tiger. One of the butchers attacked with a knife; finally with five deep cuts he body, with her throat deeply gashed a pistol shot through the eye, this r creature sank to the floor and was ked into a pile of broom straw prepara-to the grand *auto da fe.*

Meanwhile every voice in the family been stilled; six lifeless bodies lay on bloody floor; the old man on the rth, the mother haggled in pieces in straw, and the children in their night hes, lying where they fell or had been led by rude feet.

he fiends contemplated their work to ke sure it had been done thoroughly, prepared to hide their tracks. Piling clothing, straw and other combustible ter they applied the match, and then h an ineffacable stain on their souls fled y into the darkness.

es, they had hidden their tracks! They ld retire to peaceful beds! Was not county overrun with Ku-Klux? (In s they had Judge Logan's opinion. See letter to Gov. Caldwell, read in Con-s, published in the *Globe*, and repub-ed within five hundred yards of the ge's door.) And it was understood to one of the objects of the Ku-Klux not allow *miscegenation.*

So, this negro and this white woman, ving been slaughtered and burned by rsons unknown, who but the Ku klux ld have done it? But "murder will ." And now occurred what may well nd marvelous. Polly Steadman, scorch-by the flames, arouses herself, seizes youngest child, who gives signs of , and crawling towards the door, tries drag out another child, but nature fails, d the body lies just outside the thres-ld. Then, with supernatural strength lly staggers the distance of a half a mile, the residence of Mrs. Williams and gives alarm. It is too late; three bleached eletons grin from the ashes and a blis-ed corpse lay without the door.

* * * * *

As soon as possible, messengers were spatched for Sheriff Walker and for edical assistance. Before either arrived, lly supposing herself *in extremes*—the t agonies of death solemnly testified ainst the murderers. She knew them ell, they were her near neighbors, and ere not disguised. Her testimony was so ear and positive, it carried conviction to who heard it. Accordingly, A. Hanes, q., promptly issued a warrant for the rest of the suspected parties. They ere found at home—one of them in bed, ough late in the day. Sheriff Walker rived shortly afterwards and conveyed e prisoners to this place, where they are osely confined.

Dr. John W. Harris, who was in attend-ce on the suffering woman all day yes-rday, informs us that Polly Steadman is a very critical situation, but that the ild is likely to recover.

Commenting on this horrible affair, it proper to state with emphasis, that all e parties are of the lowest order of so-ety, and that all of them—the slain and e slayers, are radicals of the deepest dye. he Adairs, for years, have attended the olls for no other purpose than to insult nd intimidate conservative voters. So trooly loil" were they, that even with urder in their hearts they sought to ake the deed redound for the benefit of eir party. Had they merely wished to ill Silas Weston, to stop his evidence gainst them, it would have been easy to ave done so in an unguarded moment, hen he was alone at his work. But by illing the whole family, and burning hem up, the blame would ever have been aid on the so-called Ku-Klux. Judge Logan might have written another appeal or troops, and J. B. Carpenter once more hased the imaginary Governor to the feet f the Nye of Nevada. Far be it from us o speak harshly, much less unjustly of en under charges of so serious a nature, ut where evidences of guilt are so plain, nd the crime so heinous, it may well be sked if the gallows is not too easy a death. More anon. R. A. S.

Rain after Great Battles.

It was observed during the late war in our own country, and also during the war between France and Germany, that heavy and continuous rains invariably followed the occurrence of great battles. The fact has given rise to much speculation as to the reason of the thing, with a sort of general consent that it results from concussion of the atmosphere caused by repeated discharges of artillery. But Plutarch, in his Life of Caius Marius, has a sentence which would seem to indicate this as an error. "They say that extraordinary rains generally follow great battles; whether it is that some Divine Power purifies the ground and drenches it with waters from Heaven, or that the blood and putrefaction send up a moist and heavy vapor which condenses the atmosphere, which is moved and readily changed to the greatest degree from the smallest cause." It is certain that there was no artillery in the time of Marius (about 100 years before Christ,) and equally certain that the rains took place after great battles. What, then, is the true explanation of the phenomenon?

Pierre county, Ga., enters for the oldest marksman on record. He is 103 years old, and, according to the Blackbear Georgian, can hit the bull's eye 250 yards as often as the most skillful sportsmen.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THUNDER FROM THE WEST!

MORE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!!

The Democrats sweep Charlotte, electing Gen. John A. Young, Mayor, and their entire city ticket.

Gallant little Salisbury comes square up to the mark and elects J. S. McCubbins, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, and the balance of the ticket by large majorities.

THUNDER FROM THE EAST.

Kinston, one of the hot-beds of Radicalism, goes Republican by a largely reduced majority.

In the Radical-ridden city of Newbern, the Democrats succeed in electing two of the seven Councilmen. This is a glorious triumph for the Conservative-Democratic party, when it is remembered what an overwhelming majority the Radicals have in that unfortunate city. In two of the wards the Democrats had no regular nominees. The Councilmen elect the Mayor. For Trustees of the Newbern Academy the Radicals elect their tickets, a result not at all strange when it is remembered that the vote was on a general ticket, and that three-fourths of those who supported it were ignorant negroes, led by a few carpet-baggers and scallawags.

Halifax, Wadesboro', Stonewall, and other municipalities follow up the good news, none of which is, we are assured, yet to be received.

Death of Hon. James M. Mason.

Hon. James M. Mason, whose death had been for some days expected, died on Friday evening last at Clarens, three miles west of Alexandria, Va., where he had been living for a year or two past, and whither he had removed from Winchester. Mr. Mason's position among the distinguished men of the times is an eminently historical one, full of events and honors, and enriched with a brilliant family prestige. For several years he was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and in 1837 elected to the United States House of Representatives. Subsequently he was a leading member of the United States Senate, and for several years was chairman of the foreign relations committee. At the breaking out of the late war he left that body, along with the other Southern Senators, and in November, 1861, he embarked with Mr. Slidell, at Havana, on board the British royal mail steamer Trent, for Southampton, accredited respectively as envoys from the Confederate States of the South to the courts of Great Britain and France. A few hours afterward the Trent was overhauled by the United States steamer San Jacinto, Commodore Wilkes, and the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell demanded by him. They were surrendered, and imprisoned for some weeks at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, whence they were liberated on the peremptory demand of the British government, and sailed for England in January, 1862. Wilkes, who was greatly lauded at first for the act, both by Congress and the Cabinet, was soon afterward summoned before a court-martial composed of naval officers, and by them adjudged guilty of gross offenses and sentenced to suspension for three years. Mr. Mason remained abroad for some years after the termination of hostilities, and on his return to Virginia took up his residence, as already stated, near Alexandria. For some time past his health had been failing, and within the last month he had lost his eyesight. He died of general debility, his nervous system being generally deranged. He had been unconscious for a day or two, and died very peacefully. Mr. Mason leaves an estate of about $60,000.—Baltimore *Sun.*

Ku-Klux no Bar to Northern Settlers.

The New York Tribune publishes the following card from Northern settlers in Virginia and North Carolina, testifying that not only are persons and property safe in the sections of those States where they reside, but that they never lived in a more orderly and law-abiding community. Many of those who thus testify are republicans and regular subscribers to the New York Tribune. Such evidence ought to have its weight. The testimony would doubtless apply to the South generally under similar circumstances:

Editor of the Tribune—Sir: We have noticed recently a great many publications in your paper concerning outrages committed by Ku-Klux in the Southern States. We know nothing of the truth or falsity of these charges, and shall not undertake their refutation except so far as they may be understood to apply to the whole South. The undersigned, all Northern men by birth and education, have, since the war, purchased homes and settled, some in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and others in Caswell and Rockingham counties, North Carolina, and many of us are republicans and regular readers of and subscribers to the Tribune. We have reason to believe that a large number of our Northern friends earnestly desire to emigrate to the South, supply themselves with cheap lands, and enjoy this charming climate; and we fear that they may be deterred from doing so by the publications to which we have referred. It is for this reason we request the insertion of this letter in your paper, in the hope that such other papers in the North as desire to do justice to every portion of the country will give it circulation. We can say, in truth, that not only persons and property are safe in the sections of Virginia and North Carolina in which we reside, but that we never lived in a more orderly or law-abiding community. We have been kindly received by the entire people; our intercourse with them has been in all respects as agreeable as we could have desired.—We have seen no disposition to mistrust or even slight upon account of our politics—on the contrary, we have uniformly been treated with civility and respect by every one with whom we have come in contact. It is but an act of justice to ourselves and to the people living in the States of our adoption that we should say what we have said, and we trust that you will give it a place in your paper.

James Robinson, Canada; Rev. John Branch, Tioga county, N. Y.; A. G. Newell, Tioga county, N. Y.; S. L. Hitchcock, Brown county, N. Y.; Fred. W. Hitchcock, Brown county, N. Y.; J. F. Councilman, Tioga county, N. Y.; James Hutchinson, Pa.; John Hutchinson, Pa.; Wm. H. Davis, Indiana county, Pa.; R. S. Davis, Indiana county, Pa.; C. Hinkley, Steuben county, N. Y.; H. Hinkley, H. B. Stephen, Steuben county, N. Y.; Chas. H. Rogers, Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y.; James Ogden, Pa.; Wm. Lander, Steuben county, N. Y.; Jonathan Bitner, Westmoreland county, Pa.; Wm. P. Spaulding, Michigan.

New York, April 27, 1871.

The prize of $200,000 in the Havana lottery fell to ticket 9444, which was divided into twentieths, thus making several people ——.

STATE NEWS.

Weldon is to have a furniture store.

The Rutherfordton youths Tournamented last Tuesday.

The hail storm of Monday last has materially injured the crop prospects around Newbern.

The town of Stonewall, in Craven county, has succeeded in electing a full Democratic municipal ticket.

The yield from the eastern fisheries this year has been exceedingly large, causing a glut in the market, in consequence of which they have not been quite as profitable as usual.

A colored preacher in Lincoln county, has been warned by the Ku-klux to either quit preaching or quit stealing. At last accounts, this apostle was undecided as to which of his professions he would abandon.

Judge Merrimon, who has just been on an extended trip through the Western portion of the State, represents the country as ablaze on the Convention question.—The freemen of the West are determined to have a Convention.

The Weldon *News* learns that the Petersburg road has positively decided to build at once a bridge across the Roanoke at that point, and that it has selected the route which crosses the river some few hundred yards above the present railroad bridge.

The Weldon *News* says: The whites in Halifax elected a straight ticket on Monday. Mr. Goddin Whitehead was elected Mayor, and Messrs. Henry Harvey, Geo. W. Owens, R. P. Spiers, R. W. Brown (and one other whose name we did not learn) were elected Commissioners.

From the Pee Dee *Herald* we learn that the annual election of the municipal officers for the town of Wadesboro', which took place on Monday last, the 1st inst., resulted as follows: For Mayor, Dr. E. F. Ashe; for Commissioners, M. H. McBryde, J. A. Little and G. W. Willoughby.

The Rutherfordton *Vindicator* tells us that the wheat crop, notwithstanding the heavy frosts of last Sunday and Monday, has every appearance of being a very full one. The frost has seriously injured vegetables of all kinds, but the wheat has not been affected by it.

The *Old North State*, alluding to an Odd Fellows' address delivered in Salisbury last week by Major Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, says the address is spoken of in the highest and most complimentary terms.—Major Gales, says the *North State*, is a gentleman of culture and fine literary tastes and attainments.

The Rutherfordton *Star*, edited by the J. B. Carpenter who recently bore the Radical Ku-Klux falsehoods to Washington City, devotes four columns to the matter. At the same time 10 lines suffice to tell of the horrible outrage recently committed by two negroes, in Gaston county, on the person of a white girl 13 years of age.

The "Carolina Pump Company" is the name of a company recently started, with its headquarters at Fayetteville. The company is composed of Messrs. J. L. Kitchen, C. Tate Murphy and W. C. Troy, successors to J. L. Kitchen, who propose to supply the two Carolinas with the submerged glass cylinder double-acting force pump, already in use in this locality. The company have plenty of means, and propose pressing their business vigorously.

Lexington, Ky., breathes freely since a 19 foot snake was killed there.

The recent heavy rains in Alabama damaged cotton.

The Chicago police are now raiding on people who neglect to anchor their horses.

Three lamp explosions, and the resultant funerals, in Chicago last week.

The new City Hall at Detroit has 8,700 pounds of iron staircase.

Lady Thorn is reported recovered and a candidate for turf honors this Summer.

The tobacco fly has opened an office in Bedford county, Va.

De Moines, Iowa, has captured a sea-pelican with a beak 14 inches long.

A church fair in New York runs a bar as an unusual attraction.

New York and Philadelphia are overrun with theatrical people of all grades.

Decotah, Ill., supports a 500 cow-power cheese foundry.

The Chicago Republican compares cheese to the pen—it is mitier than the sword.

Eagle Harbor, on Lake Superior, has uncovered four tons of copper in one mass.

Detroit manufacturers are equal to 355,674 pounds of tobacco a month, when they chews.

Ann Arbor permits no faro banks, and the students have to play poker in their rooms.

Florida orange-growers find dry sawdust the best material to pack the fruit in.

A young Oshkosher attempted suicide the other day, because he had been married two weeks and didn't like it.

Obstructions of the channel of Mobile bay are to be removed forthwith, proposals being advertised for.

Receipts of cotton at Petersburg since September 1st to date are 33,981 bales, against 18,338 bales to same date last year.

The New York Leader says Greeley is about to write a highly sensational dime novel—"The Salt Swindlers of Syracuse."

Mrs. Stanley, of Michigan, administered shot through a tube to her husband and an attractive neighbor, and is in jail.

Nashville is going into the egg-crystalizing business extensively. It fits them for transportation.

Flora Temple has a fine daughter, a week old, to which Leamington stands in the relation of sire.

Kaiser Wilhelm lost his dog at Versailles, and a sharpshooter captain returned it. The grateful Wilhelm gave his company a captured cannon.

An effort to disband the tobacco association of Richmond was voted down on Saturday.

Young Lady—You're the mail boy, aren't you? Impudent Young Ruffian—Sure, Miss, and it isn't the faymale boy you think I am?

They say there are no eggs in San Domingo. They have thrown off the yoke, banished the whites, and can't be made to shell out.

The Chicago Times thinks the Lafayette, Ind., Odd Fellows ought to have let Grant in to their celebration. He is a very odd fellow.

A Michigan farmer is the proud possessor of young colt with no forelegs and only one eye, but otherwise finely developed. It progresses Kangaroo fashion.

Alexandra is looking very thin and worn, and her lovely face is pathetic in its sadness. Her freshness and bloom, the wonder of England at her bridal, are gone.

A Broadway pedestrian, after a vicious accidental poke, exclaimed: "It is base flattery to call a man an idiot who, in a crowd, will deliberately carry an umbrella sticking recklessly backward over his shoulder or under his arm."

A citizen of Reading, Pa., is said have to mourned the death of thirty-six of his children. He is now fifty-five years old, has had three wives, and has four children living.

There are now more than three hundred post-offices in this country in charge of women. The salaries range as high as $4,000. Twenty-five have salaries over $1,000.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax, ℔	28 @	29
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each.		
2nd hand..	2 00 @	2 50
New.......	2 75 @	3 00
Candles, ⅌ ℔.,		
Tallow......	18 @	20
Adamantine.	15 @	16
Sperm.......	50 @	55
Coffee, ⅌ ℔.,		
Java........	25 @	30
Laguayra...	20 @	24
Rio.........	16½ @	22
St. Domingo.	25 @	28
Cotton, ⅌ ℔..		
Ord. to Mid'g	11 @	13½
Strict Mid'g	00 @	13¾
Cotton Bagging,		
Gunny, ⅌ yd	25 @	26
Dundee......	20 @	23
Flax........	24 @	26
Double Anc'r	25 @	27
Rope, ⅌ ℔...	7 @	10
Corn Meal,		
⅌ bushel..	1 05 @	1 10
Domestics,		
Sheeting,		
⅌ yard..	.10 @	11
Yarn, ⅌ 5 ℔	1 20 @	1 25
Feathers,		
⅌ ℔.......	65 @	90
Fish, ⅌ bbl.,		
Mackerel,		
No. 1...	28 00 @	30 00
No. 2...	13 00 @	15 00
No. 3...	00 00 @	00 00
Mullets...	5 50 @	8 00
Herring,		
East.....	00 @	9 00
N.C.roe.	00 @	12 50
do cut,	8 00 @	10 00
do gross,	00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	9 @	10
Flour, ⅌ bbl., Northern		
Family...	7 50 @	11 00
Superfine.	6 50 @	6 75
Fine...	6 00 @	6 25
Ex. Super	7 00 @	7 50
North Carolina,		
Family...	8 25 @	8 50
Superfine.	7 75 @	8 00
Glue, ⅌ ℔..	16 @	20
Gunny Bags.	25 @	28
Guano, Peruvian,		
Per ton.	75 00 @	77 50
Grain, ⅌ bushel,		
Corn......	90 @	1 05
Oats.......	75 @	80
Peas, Cow.	1 15 @	1 25
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 35
Carolina....	8 @	9
Hides, ⅌ ℔.,		
Green........	5 @	7
Dry..........	14 @	15
Hay, ⅌ 100 ℔s.,		
Eastern...	1 30 @	1 40
Northern..	1 15 @	1 25
Iron, ⅌ ℔.,		
English, ass'd	8 @	10
American, ref.	0 @	10
American,		
sheer..	....9 @	10
Swede.....	10 @	12
Hoop,		
⅌ ton.	105 00 @	110 00
Liquors, ⅌ gal., (dom.)		
Whiskey,.	1 25 @	4 00
Bourbon..	2 00 @	1 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00
Gin.......	4 00 @	7 00
Brandy...	4 00 @	9 00
do Apple	1 50 @	2 75
do Peach	2 25 @	3 50
Lumber, River,)		
F'r Bds.	15 00 @	17 00
Wide do..	12 00 @	14 00
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00

Lime, ⅌ bbl	0 00 @	0 00
(From store)		
Rockport	0 00 @	1 40
Rockland	0 00 @	1 50
Molasses, ⅌ gallon,		
Cuba, hhds.	34 @	36
do bbls..	00 @	40
Sugar house,	00 @	22
do bbls..	23 @	26
Syrup, bbls..	50 @	1 00
Do N. O.,..	75 @	0 80
Naval Stores,		
Turpentine ⅌ 280 ℔s.		
Virgin new	0 00 @	4 25
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 00
Hard....	0 00 @	2 00
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @	1 50
Tar, in ord'r	1 75 @	1 80
Pitch, City	1 90 @	1 95
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	6 00
do No. 1.	2 50 @	3 50
do No. 2.	1 85 @	2 00
do No. 3.	1 75 @	1 80
Spirits Turpentine,		
⅌ gal.....	00 @	46
Nails, ⅌ ℔.,		
Cut.......	5 25 @	6 00
Oils, ⅌ gallon,		
Sperm....	0 00 @	3 00
Linseed...	1 40 @	1 50
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00
Kerosene...	30 @	33
Pea Nuts,	2 50 @	2 75
Potatoes,		
Sweet, bush	0 60 @	0 80
Irish, ⅌ bbl	4 00 @	5 50
Provisions, ⅌ ℔.,		
N. C. Bacon		
Hams.......	15 @	16½
Middlings...	13½ @	14
Shoulders...	12 @	13
Hog round..	13 @	14
Western Bacon.		
(Smoked.)		
Hams......	16 @	19
Middlings...	11½ @	12½
Shoulders...	10 @	11
(Dry Salted.)		
Middlings...	11 @	12
Shoulders...	8½ @	9½
Lard, N C..	19 @	20
do North'rn	12 @	16
Butter, N C.	00 @	30
do North'rn	33 @	54
Cheese......	14 @	18
Pork, Northern, ⅌ bbl.		
City Mess	00 00 @	21 00
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00
Rump....	00 00 @	20 00
Salt, Alum, ⅌		
bag 2 bush	1 80 @	2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground		
cargo...	1 20 @	1 35
from store	1 45 @	1 50
American.	1 35 @	1 40
Sugar, ⅌ ℔.,		
Porto Rico..	11½ @	12
C...........	12 @	12½
B...........	13½ @	14
A...........	14 @	14½
Crushed....	15 @	15½
Soap, ⅌ ℔.		
Northern...	5½ @	8
Shingles, ⅌ M.,		
Contract..	4 00 @	5 50
Common..	2 25 @	2 75
Staves, ⅌ M.,		
W.O. bbl.	00 00 @	30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00
Timber, ⅌ M.,		
Shipping.	11 00 @	13 25
Mill, prme	8 50 @	10 00
Mill Fair..	7 50 @	8 00
Mill, inferior to		
ord.....	5 00 @	6 00
Tallow, ℔..	11 @	0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

May 4, 1871.

Turpentine.—In this article we have nothing new to report since our last. Arrivals have been very light, with a moderate enquiry for distillers' purposes, and all brought to market has found sale at $4 25 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $2 for hard, ⅌ 280 ℔s.—closing, however, rather quiet at quotation for virgin. The receipts have been meagre, reaching for the week only 514 bbls., with sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday......	84	$4 25	$3 00	$2 00
Saturday...	120	4 25	3 00	2 00
Monday.....	60	4 25	3 00	2 00
Tuesday....	130	4 25	3 00	2 00
Wednesday.	70	4 25	3 00	2 00
Thursday..	50	4 25	3 00	2 00

Spirits Turpentine.—During the earlier part of the week just ended the market for this article ruled without change in price, and parcels when offered were taken at 43 cents. On Wednesday, however, it opened with more firmness, and the price advanced fully 3 cents, closing with sales at 46 cents. To-day (Thursday) the market is rather unsettled, the advices from abroad being more favorable, and the tendency is to an advance in price. Receipts are very light, and there is no stock on market, and the small quantity in factors' hands is held higher. We quote sales as follows:

Friday.........	275 casks at	43	cents	⅌ gallon.
Saturday......	74 " "	43	"	"
Monday........	25 " "	43	"	"
Tuesday.......	282 " "	43	"	"
Do........	25 " "	43½	"	"
Wednesday....	50 " "	43½	"	"
Do........	1 " "	44	"	"
Do........	13 " "	45	"	"
Do........	100 " "	46	"	"
Thursday......	170 " "	46	"	"

Rosin—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last we reported rather a dull market for this article, with a tendency to decline in all grades. Since then prices have gone down about 10 cents on the lower, and 50 to 75 cents on the finer qualities, at which the market generally has ruled quiet but steady, though buyers are operating lightly. Receipts are meagre of all grades, and there is only a small stock in factors' hands—the bulk of which being of new crop. The week's sales are as follows: Friday, 690 bbls. at $1 85 for strained; Saturday, 955 bbls. at $1 75 for strained, $2 for extra No. 2, $2 50 for low No. 1, $4 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 50 for Pale, and $6 @$6 50 for window glass; Monday, 183 bbls. at $1 75 for strained, $3 50 for No. 1, and $5 for Pale; Tuesday, 549 bbls. at $1 75 for strained, $2 for extra No. 2, $4 for extra No. 1, $4 25 for low Pale, $5 for Pale, and $6 for window glass; Wednesday, 829 bbls. at $1 75@$1 80 for strained, $1 85 for No. 2, $2 for extra No. 2, $2 50 for low No. 1, $4 for extra No. 1, $4 50, $5@$5 50 for Pale, and $6 for window glass—⅌ 280 ℔s.

Tar—The market ruled without change up to Tuesday, when there was a decline of 5@10 cts., closing at $1 55 ⅌ bbl., with only a moderate demand. Receipts have been meagre for the week, reaching only 457 bbls., with sales as follows: 239 bbls. at $1 60, 118 do. at $1 55, and 100 do. at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

Barrels—For empty spirit barrels there is little or no demand, and the market rules decidedly dull, with a good stock in dealers' hands. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2@$2 05 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new;—New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

Beef Cattle—Are being brought to market slowly, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands, though sufficient for present purposes. We quote on the hoof at 9@11 cents ⅌ ℔. for net meat. Sheep are also arriving slowly, and in demand. We quote at $2 50 to $3 50 each.

Corn Meal.—Supply full, and a moderate demand exists. We quote as selling from the mills at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ bushel, as in quantity.

Cotton.—During the week just closed we have no alteration worthy of note to make in the price of this article. Receipts continue very light and there is little or no stock offering on market—the bulk here being in speculators' hands, and held for higher figures. The week's business has been small, being only 286 bales, as follows, 1 at 8, 8 at 10½, 9 at 11, 17 at 11½, 32 at 12, 41 at 12½, 75 at 13, 22 at 13¼, 38 at 13¼, 8 at 13½, 20 at 13½, 10 at 13¾, and 10 at 14 cents ⅌ ℔. The market closing as follows: Ordinary 11 cents, good ordinary 12 cents, low middling 13@13¼ cents, middling 13½@13¾ cents.

Iron Bands and Ties for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ⅌ ℔, as in quantity and quality.

Eggs—Are being brought in quite freely, and market fairly supplied. We quote in lots at 16 to 17 cents ⅌ dozen.

Fertilizers—The supply of nearly all descriptions is very good, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 50; do. do., Guanope $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $62 50; Phœnix do. $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $65; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate. $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

Flour—Northern and Western brands continue in full stock, and the demand is light, being mainly for retail lots. We refer to figures in table for store rates, according to quantity and quality.

Fish—One or two small lots of Mullets received for the week. The market is only moderately supplied but the demand is limited. We quote sales at $5 to $7 ⅌ bbl., as to size.

Grain—In the article of Corn we have no material alteration to report since our last. There is a heavy stock of former receipts on market, and there is only a light enquiry from dealers.—The arrivals for the week are only about 6,000 bushels, of which 1,800 do sold from vessel at 90 cents, and the balance has gone into store. We quote only a small demand for jobbing lots, with sales from store at $1 02½@$1 05, sacks included.——Oats—No late receipts, but there is a moderate stock in dealers' hands. We quote in the retail way from store at 75 to 80 cents ⅌ bushel.——Peas—Are in better supply, and market dull, with a declining tendency. We quote only small sales of Cow at $1 15@$1 25 ⅌ bushel.——Rice—Only a retail demand for clean, which the supply in store is sufficient to meet, and we quote Carolina at 8 to 9 cents ⅌ ℔.

Hay.—The market is fully supplied with nearly all kinds, and rules quiet, with a light demand. Receipts are mainly of small parcels, which find sale from wharf at $1 15@$1 20 for North River, $1 30 for Pennsylvania, and $1 30@$1 35 for Eastern, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Lime.—Only a local demand, which is being supplied from store at $1 40 for Rockport, and $1 50 ⅌ cask for Rockland.

Lumber.—Supply good, and sales are being made from the mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards........	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ⅌ specifications......	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9...........	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring.........	18 00 @ 20 00

Molasses.—For this article there is only a light demand, and the market is heavily supplied with all kinds. We refer to our table for prices from store, as in quantity and quality.

Pea Nuts.—None worthy of report received, and there is little or no stock on market. There is some enquiry, and prime lots would find ready sale. We quote at $2 75@$2 85 for extra, and $3 ⅌ bushel for fancy.

Potatoes.—New crop Irish are coming in quite freely, and sell at $2 ⅌ bushel. Sweet bring 90 cents@$1 ⅌ bushel.

Poultry.—The market is better supplied, and rules dull. We quote live fowls at 40 to 50 cents each.

Provisions.—In the Bacon market there is nothing new to report for the week. Receipts of North Carolina are moderate, and there is a fair stock in dealers' hands. The demand is rather light at present, and the sales effected have been mainly of small lots at 12 to 13 cents for shoulders, 13 to 14 cents for sides, 13½ to 14 cents for hog round, and 15 to 16½ cents ⅌ ℔ for hams, as in quantity and quality. With *Western* the market continues to be well supplied, and rules dull, with only a limited enquiry. We quote from store as follows: Smoked 10@11 cents for shoulders, 11½@12½ cents for sides and 16@18 cents for hams; Dry salted 8½@9½ cents for shoulders, and 11@12 cents for sides.——Lard—Stock fair, and demand light. We quote Northern from store at 12 to 16 cents ⅌ ℔, as in quality.——Pork—Supply of Northern is moderate, and only a meagre demand exists. See table for store rates.

Salt. Very little demand at present, and stock light. We quote in the retail way from store at $1 35@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ sack for Liverpool ground.

Shingles.—Only a light demand for building purposes, and the market rules dull. We quote small sales at $2 50@$2 75 Common, and $4 50@$6 ⅌ M. for Contract.

Timber.—Receipts have been very small for the past two or three weeks, and the market rules rather firmer, though we have no quotable change to make on former figures. There is a fair enquiry for mill purposes, and arrivals find ready sale. Only a few rafts received and sold at figures given in table.

Wood.—Receipts meagre, and demand moderate. We quote by the boat load at $2 50@$3 75 for pine, $2 75@$3 for ash, and $3@$3 25 ⅌ cord for oak.

Freights.—Vessels have been rather scarce for the past week, and there has been some enquiry for freight room, with a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment to coastwise ports. See table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 25	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	40 @ 0 60	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	@ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	08 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	9 00 a 10 00

Try It.

It is amusing that the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of Hostetter's Bitters, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, billious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of chills and fever.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF SILOUM LODGE, F. & A. M., at Well's Chapel Church, on the first Sabbath in May next, when the funeral of Brother Wm Page will be preached, and the usual ceremonies performed.

Brethren of other Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

N. H. FENNELL, Sec'y.

may 5 w-1t

State of North Carolina,

New Hanover County,

SUPERIOR COURT.

Edwin Reid and Janey Reid, by their Guardian Edwin A. Keith,

vs.

James H. Brown and wife Josephine, *et al.*

The defendants in this case, viz: George T. S. Curtiss and wife Rebecca, James H. Brown and wife Josephine, and Napoleon Reid, are summoned to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at his office in the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871, to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs. If the defendants fail to appear at that time the plaintiffs will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

SEAL. Given under my hand and seal this the 24th day of April, 1871.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk Superior Court.

A. Empie Att'y.

april 25 12-6wch

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

West Virginia.

An election was held in West Virginia yesterday for the ratification or rejection of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which has been under consideration for more than two years past. The proposed amendment removes political disabilities on account of color or participation in the late civil war.

If it should be adopted, and there seems to be little doubt in regard to it, several thousand citizens, disfranchised because they were Confederate soldiers and sympathizers, will be allowed to vote who have not done so since the war. In this event, West Virginia, like Missouri, would become one of the most reliable Democratic States in the Union.

An Imperial Visitor.

It is announced at the Russian Embassy that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the reigning Czar, Alexander II, of Russia, will visit this country about the first of July, and appropriate steps are being taken by the State Department and the diplomatic corps to extend a cheerful welcome. The Grand Duke is now but a little over twenty-one years of age, and is thoroughly devoted to his profession as an officer of the Russian navy. He will leave Cronstadt early in June, in an imperial yacht, accompanied by an escort of four or five vessels, and after receptions at New York and Washington on his arrival, will make a tour of the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and probably return home by way of San Francisco and Asia.

Judge Russell.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says it learns that Judge Russell intends to resign for the purpose of running for the Convention, with the understanding that Governor Caldwell is to re-appoint him afterwards. We have not heard of this before, but we could see Judge Russell resign with considerable patience, even should he never return to the bench. We are satisfied that his continued retirement would not injure the reputation of the bench for legal lore.

But with this we have nothing to do. Judge Russell may or may not resign. He is the Judge of this District, and so long as he remains in office and proves worthy of it, all the respect due his official position should be shown him. But the following extract from the *Sentinel* is worthy the attention of the public. It says:

Judge Russell has not been to Sampson county for two years, as we are informed, because of threatening letters received from that portion of his judicial vineyard. Judge Buxton, who is not afraid of the devil, and has more courage than Logan, Russell, Holden and Abbott all combined, has held court for Judge Russell in this Ku-Klux county (so called).

Judges like Logan and Russell, who are afraid to hold court in their own circuit, are not fit advisers of the people. If they were ever so wise and entertained political views good for the country, a threat, a slight menace would be sufficient to drive them from their plans and purposes.

Now if this be the true condition of affairs, and as Sampson Court is soon to convene, we hope the good people of that county will, like those of Cleveland, offer to escort Judge Russell to Clinton, and be his body guard during his stay. Judge Russell dwelt considerably upon the terrors of the Sampson county Ku-Klux in his testimony before the Senate "Outrage" Committee—in fact he gives his opinion as to their certain existence in three and probably in every county of his judicial district except Brunswick and Columbus—but we did not know that he stood in personal dread himself. If he does he has had the discretion not to boast of it as Judge Logan has done, as if it was a matter to be proud of.

We hope, however, that our Raleigh cotemporary is mistaken about this matter. Surely a Judge who is afraid to hold Court ought to resign whether he wants to run for the Convention or not.

The Judiciary and Crimes.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a gentleman well known throughout North Carolina, addressed to Senator BLAIR, in regard to the recent conduct of Judge Logan, and the cowardly falsehoods he reported in Washington in regard to the condition of affairs in Cleveland county. The object of this falsifier and dastard was palpable. The Ku-Klux and the Amnesty bills were both pending in Congress, and Governor VANCE's chances of admission to the Senate were very promising. The account given in the letter corresponds fully with that heretofore published *in extenso* in the Salisbury *Old North State*.

It appears that Judge Logan dispatched his messenger post-haste, avowedly to Raleigh to see Governor Caldwell, who, it was well known, was at his home in Morganton, within a few hours' ride of Judge Logan. But the messenger neither stopped in Raleigh to await the Governor's return nor sought him at Morganton, but hastened to Washington City to have the cowardly slanders and falsehoods read in the Senate, to affect the pending legislation.

Just such cowardice and partisanship on the part of our Judges have caused a very large proportion of the disorders in North Carolina. The Tourgees, Logans, Wattses and Joneses of our Bench have been the chief promoters of the outrages perpetrated by the Loyal Leagues and the Ku-Klux. And we fear that disorders, in one shape or another, will continue until respect for the civil law is engendered among our people, by a returning confidence in the integrity, ability and courage of our Judges: If the Legislature had "persuaded" other Judges to resign besides Judge Jones, the benefits could hardly be overestimated. It is the height of folly to talk about peace and order when the very executors of the law are themselves the chief promoters of disorder and lawlessness. It is useless to advise good men to seek redress for wrongs in the Courts if they are satisfied that the Judges are corrupt partisans.

We are no apologists for crime. We have and will continue to denounce lawlessness wherever it exists. We shall use our best efforts to prevent it, and bring the criminals to justice. But we desire, also to see the active, official agents of these disorders punished. We want men having in their keeping the well-being of society, who use such important trusts to serve selfish and partisan purposes to the detriment of the public, to be held to a strict responsibility for their base conduct. We venture nothing in saying that judicial crimes have done more to injure North Carolina than the Loyal Leagues and Ku-Klux combined—indeed, the corruption of our Judges has been the fruitful source of lawlessness and crime upon the part of these two secret organizations.

Paper Legal Tender Money Constitutional.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the legal-tender act is constitutional, overruling the decision of last year, which declared that contracts for the payment of money made before the passage of the legal-tender act could not be paid in green-backs and must be paid in gold.

The decision of last year was illogical—that just made is logical. If the Government has authority to make anything else than gold and silver coin a legal-tender in the payment of debts, and it makes paper money issued by itself a legal tender, that paper money becomes, to all intents and purposes, as efficient in the payment of debts as gold and silver coin; and it can make no difference whether the debt was contracted before or after the time when the Government made paper money issued by itself a legal-tender. Gold and silver coin is not a legal-tender until made so by Government authority, and paper currency is not a legal-tender no more than is gold and silver coin unless made so by the Government.

The only question is the authority of the Government in the premises. If the authority be once conceded, then the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States just made is correct and logical. The authority conceded, the Congress can issue stamped paper—not promises to pay, like the present greenbacks—and make that stamped paper a legal tender, the same as it can make gold pieces, stamped and marked by the Government, legal tender in the payment of debts. Both are such by virtue of Government authority only. Everything depends upon the authority. The Court rules that the authority exists; hence there is no distinction between gold legal-tenders and paper legal-tenders.

WOULD IT NOT be advisable, in view of the contemplated visit of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged Ku-Klux outrages in the South, to probe these Ku-Klux stories put afloat by Radicals to the bottom, by summoning before our grand juries all the leading Northern men, all the Radical officials, national, State and municipal, including members of the Legislature, and Radical editors, to testify what they know about these alleged Ku-Klux crimes. North Carolina has suffered much by the evidence of her judges, solicitors, sheriffs and other officials before the Senate Outrage Committee. They all agree that the grand juries are at fault for the escape of the criminals—that true bills will not be presented against them. Why not, as they all speak with such absolute certainty of the existence of the Ku-Klux and their criminal acts, have them summoned before the grand juries, especially in those counties in which they say men cannot exercise their rights of citizenship, and that life and property of "Unionists" and negroes are not safe.

For instance, Judge Russell says in his evidence that he is certain that in his district the Ku-Klux have an existence in Sampson, Duplin and Robeson, and thinks they have in New Hanover and Bladen. That in Sampson and Duplin, as well as Anson, Cumberland and a few other counties in the State their organization is so powerful and terrible that citizens are not only outraged, but that many are deterred from voting and many forced to vote against their opinions. Now if Judge Russell should be unwilling to call the attention of the grand juries to those matters in his public charge it is perfectly competent for him to go before them as a witness, and under the seal of secrecy enjoined by their oaths of office, to put them in full possession of all the information he may have. As a sworn conservator of the peace it is his plain duty to do so. The oath taken by the grand juror to keep secret his own, the State's and his fellow's counsel, was designed to meet just such a condition of affairs as Judge Russell alleges to exist.

What we say in regard to Judge Russell applies as well to Judges Settle, Logan Henry, Solicitors Lusk and Bulla, Sheriff Lee, and other peace officers who have testified so abundantly in regard to the disorders in North Carolina. By all means, let grand juries summon these and other officials before them. Let us investigate this matter thoroughly. Grand juries owe it to themselves to disprove these slanders in regard to their faithlessness and disregard of their oath.

We are satisfied that in no instance in North Carolina have grand juries failed to present true bills when proper and sufficient evidence has been presented. It seems that these peace officers who know so much in regard to these crimes, have failed to report them to the proper tribunals. Now let the grand juries seek them and get from them all they know. Let them sift the matter thoroughly, and see how much of this evidence is based upon positive knowledge, and how much of it is political hearsay, gathered from ignorant negroes, false newspaper reports, and the stale falsehoods of political mendicants, who slander our people for their own selfish purposes.

Letter from Judge Russell.

APRIL 28, 1871.

Editor Journal:—If you are disposed to do justice, you will publish this, my answer to the charge which you have copied from a Raleigh paper, to the effect that I am afraid to hold Court in Sampson county. It is false that I have not held Court in Sampson for two years. I have not presided there for the last two terms, having last Spring exchanged that county with Judge Buxton, and last Fall we exchanged half of our respective circuits. It is true that I did once receive a threatening letter while holding Court in that county, but so little importance did I attach to it that I am sure I have never mentioned it to more than four persons, and I am quite convinced that they have not spoken of it.—It would have been rather late in the day for me to be frightened at Ku-Klux letters, in as much as I had many before that time containing the same kind of threats. I will not trespass upon your columns by refuting the other erroneous intimations and mis-representations contained in the same article. If I and others were to undertake to answer everything of that character which appears in partisan newspapers, we would subject ourselves to very great labor and inconvenience—in fact it would be impracticable, and the game would not be worth the candle. I will suggest, however, that by examination and reference, you will see that in one particular you have misstated what I have said, and in another thrown out an intimation totally unauthorized

Not entertaining any special fear about going to any county, I shall hold the Courts whenever required to do so by law, and will probably hold the Court of that county if I see proper to remain on the bench.

Yours, &c.,

DAN. L. RUSSELL, JR.

REMARKS.

We are always glad to do justice to those whose public course we feel called upon to criticize. Indeed, without such a disposition, we would have but a poor opinion of our own comments. We publish the above letter with pleasure.

So far as we may have misstated in one particular or thrown out any unauthorized intimation in regard to the Judge's testimony, we shall let the public decide, as we shall publish all the material portions of the evidence of Judge Russell before the Senate "Outrage" Committee in a day or two.

If our Judges could forget that they were partisans themselves, they would have less cause to answer attacks from "partisan" newspapers.

Judge Russell.

We publish this morning, at considerable length, extracts from the testimony of this public functionary, before the Outrage Committee at Washington City, that our readers may see the representations he makes as to the condition of affairs in our own State.

We have had occasion more than once, and specially in reference to the late troubles in North Carolina, to speak not unkindly of Judge Russell. Feeling assured that those troubles, at least in the central portion of the State, arose from the want of confidence justly created by the conduct, judicial and otherwise, of Judge Tourgee, we went so far as to suggest an exchange of circuits between Judge Tourgee and Judge Russell, as a remedy that would restore to a healthy condition the disordered state of affairs then and there prevailing. We did this because we thought Judge Russell, though too young and inexperienced, too little learned in the law to make an able judge, had shown by his withdrawal from active participation in partisan strife, that he had a correct appreciation of judicial propriety, and because we thought that having been born and reared in the State, and that being identified in blood and affection, as well as in interest, with the people upon whom all hope of future preferment and reputation depend, he would at least be a faithful and unbiased Judge.

We knew that it was not to be expected that the legal opinions and judical utterance of a mere youth, even if he possessed strong natural abilities, whose whole span of life had barely exceeded twenty brief summers, should be equal to those of a Ruffin or a Badger, but we did have hope that youth and inexperience would be no bar to a faithful, bold and zealous discharge of the duties of his high office.

We hoped he was so well satisfied, that to "act well his part" as Judge was the surest road to honor and preferment, that for this, if for no other reason, he would refuse utterly to drag the judicial ermine in the political mire in which his party friends were floundering.

We had not then before us the example of John Pool.

The spectacle of a native son of Carolina unblushingly maligning, traducing and slandering our good old State, had not then made us realize fully the fact that continued affiliation with the radical party was utterly inconsistent with proper feeling and proper conduct.

We have been disappointed in Judge Russell. After reading the sworn statements made before the Outrage Committee, we feel sure our readers will agree with us that he has not come up to the full measure of his duty as a sworn Conservator of the Peace.

It is not our purpose to enquire into the cause of this failure to perform his manifest duty, further than to recall to the recollection of our readers that on yesterday we published a letter from the Judge disclaiming "any special fear" in the premises. Our only purpose now is to inquire whether or not the Judge has, upon his own showing, been vigilant in taking proper precautionary measures to preserve the peace, or has been active in taking proper steps to secure the detection and punishment of the violators thereof, and in this enquiry it is material to bear in mind that the Judge does not entertain "any special fear." This fact would seem to have fitted him peculiarly for the position he occupied and ought to have rendered his duty an easy one. There might be some palliation for failure to perform duty on the part of officers who lived under the reign of terror that his Honor swears existed, and who were cognizant of the want of security for life and liberty and property that attached to an avowal of union proclivities or a partiality for the Federal Government. Even now it seems to us His Honor will be derelict in leaving the Bench, a possibility to which he alludes, for the reason that he is so well fitted to calm the troubled sea of discontent, or rather to destroy that reign of terror that, according to His Honor, still existed at the time he made his sworn statement.

If His Honor be correct in his sworn opinion that the state of things he testified to still existed, was "just as bad now as it ever was," it is high time to put an end to this carnival of crime, and we are indeed fortunate in having in the person of the highest judicial functionary in the District an officer who is not under "any special fear." In this view f the case it would seem to be his plain duty to remain upon the bench, for the reason that his successor may not be so indifferent to so many threatening letters as His Honor declares himself to be. We think the Judge was right in not being afraid because of these letters, nor indeed do we think any upright Judge had any ground for apprehension because of a bold, fearless discharge of his whole duty.

We wish we could express an unqualified approbation of His Honor in other respects, or rather, that his conduct had been such as to merit it. We would prefer that he had felt enough interest in so grave a matter as to be able to remember whether or not he had directed the "particular attention" of the Grand Jury to so foul a murder as that he alleges was committed in Sampson, and this, too, in the face of the fact that it attracted his own "particular attention" sufficiently to induce him to "trouble himself to inquire privately of negroes and with one or two Union men in that county" in regard thereto. The Judge blames Grand Juries for failure to do their duty. The censure would come far more appropriately from one who had been more active in the detection and punishment of the murderers of a "colored man who was said to have been a prominent gentleman and Republican in the county."

If the highest judicial officer manifests an indifference to the performance of his public duties, we respectfully submit that he is estopped, as the lawyers say, from censuring his subordinates for being also indifferent. If, as the Judge swears, "in nine cases out of ten the men who commit the crimes constitute or sit in the Grand Jury, when they themselves, or their near relatives or friends, sympathisers, aiders or abettors," it would seem to have been the especial duty of a Judge, who did not entertain "any special fear," at least to have made their failure and his own performance of duty palpable.

A like indifference was manifested in regard to the outrage in Cumberland last December, committed while His Honor was holding Court. His Honor swore that he had information from "a person who was entirely reliable," that the victim of the outrage was in the same town with him and could swear to two of the perpetrators, and yet, strange to say, knowing the reign of terror that existed and the alleged unwillingness of victims to testify, he took no steps to have the man brought before the grand jury, where he could be compelled to testify. Instead of this he contented himself with sending a message to the man, a proceeding that he had no right, if a reign of terror actually existed, to expect to end otherwise than in the disappearance of the witness! It would have been better for the Judge, and far better for the people, had he not been contented so often with "troubling himself" to act "privately."

"Not entertaining any special fear," we can see no palliation for his failure to "trouble himself" publicly. We must defer further comment to another day.

JUDGE RUSSELL.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE "OUTRAGE" COMMITTEE.

After the usual questions and answers as to the residence and occupation of the witness, Judge Russell gave an account of the troubles in Robeson county. The examination then proceeded as follows:

Question—Is there any other portion of your district in which there has been any disturbance of the public peace?

Answer—There have been crimes committed in some of the counties—in at least two of them, to my knowledge; and I have reason to believe that in one of them, at least, they were political.

Question—Which county is that?

Answer—Sampson.

Question—What was the character of that?

Answer—The most striking instance I have heard of was that of a colored man, who was said to have been a prominent gentleman and republican in the county, who was called out to his door just after dark, and shot dead by a party of men at the fence. That occurred in the year 1868, immediately after or during the presidentian campaign. There has been no indictment, and, so far as I have been informed, no attempt to indict. That occurred within a short distance of the county town, almost within the corporate limits.

Question—Were the men in disguise who committed the offense?

Answer—I have never heard that they were. I took the trouble myself to inquire privately of negroes, and with one or two Union men in that county, if they knew anything about the facts connected with that murder. The invariable answer was, if they had any knowledge it would not be safe for them to reveal it.

Question—Was it the subject of investigation before any magistrate?

Answer—I never heard that it was.—Whether it was before a coroner's jury or not, I cannot say. It is usual to have such a jury, and the usual verdict in such a case is, death by some person unkown to the jury. Whether an inquest took place in that case, I do not remember. There has been no presentment or indictment before the grand jury.

Question—Was the occurrence given in charge to the jury to investigate?

Answer—The occurrence was given in common with all other offences against the criminal law in the county. I do not recollect whether particular attention was directed to that murder or not. It was well known in the community, and the grand jury knew it as well as anybody else; that is, the fact that the murder had occurred.

Question—What was the political complexion of that county and its officers?

Answer—Democratic.

Question—In cases arising out of injuries alleged to have been inflicted by this secret, disguised organization, do you believe that there is any difficulty in the administration of justice in the courts in consequence of the existence of the organization?

Answer—Well, I do not remember that there has been any indictment in any court over which I have presided against these masked marauders. I have a very decided opinion on that question, but I cannot speak from any positive personal observation.

Question—We would be glad to have your opinion, as a judicial officer of the county, of the state of things in your district?

Answer—Do you desire me to speak specially with reference to my district, or elsewhere in the State?

Question—Elsewhere in the State, if your information is such as to have formed an opinion upon it?

Answer—Well, sir, my information extends over most of the State, for I have taken the trouble to inform myself in respect to at least two-thirds of the State where these depredations have occurred, and from what I consider reliable authority, my opinion is very decided that it is utterly impossible to secure anything like a fair trial in any case where any person belongs to any of these secret organizations or clans, Constitutional Union Guards, &c.; utterly impossible in any such case to obtain a fair trial on the part of the State. In the first place, it is difficult to procure a bill of indictment through the grand jury. In nine cases out of ten the men who commit the crimes constitute or sit on the grand jury, either they themselves or their near relatives or friends, sympathizers, aiders, or abettors; and, if a bill is found, it is next to impossible to secure a conviction upon a trial at the bar. I have heard of no instance in North Carolina where a conviction of that sort has taken place.

Question—Does that difficulty arise from the presence of members of the organization on the jury, or from the appearance of witnesses in behalf of the organization, or both?

Answer—From both, so far as my information goes.

Question—To what extent is that the case in the State at present; in how many counties or districts that you are aware of?

Answer—Well, sir, my opinion is that it is the case in every county where these organizations have been introduced. They have not been introduced in all the counties, so far as my observation goes. For instance, in my own district, I am sure there are at least two counties where they have never been introduced at all, and one of these is a very strong democratic county.

Question—Name them.

Answer—Columbus and Brunswick.

Question—How as to other counties of the district?

Answer—Well, sir, I speak merely from information. My opinion is it does exist in at least three counties in the district. The other three I am in doubt whether it does or not; at any rate, I have never seen any evidence in the other three in the jury-box.

Question—What three does it exist in?

Answer—Duplin, Sampson and Robeson. There have been no outrages by that order in Robeson. Well, there have been some, I have no doubt, but none very flagrant; I do not know but I did hear of their killing one man. I believe the organization exists in those three counties?

Question—Do I understand you, then, as saying that in cases which come to your court arising out of this political organization, your belief is that justice cannot be administered through the medium of jury trial?

Answer—That is my decided opinion.

Question—From your experience as a judicial officer there, can you suggest to us any practical legislative remedy for this evil?

Answer—Well, sir, that raises numerous constitutional questions, many of which I have not examined. I did say, and I say now, that two years ago, or even one year ago, if we had had a competent government, competent legislature, and competent executive, it could have been suppressed by the State authorities by the State courts, and that its final triumph is due, in a great measure, to the incapacity of those who have been intrusted with the administration of our governmental affairs in the State.

Question—Do you speak of the inefficient administration of the civil code itself, or the failure of legislation?

Answer—I speak in the first place of the failure of the legislature to afford the necessary remedies in criminal prosecution, their partial failure to do that; and second, the utter failure of the executive to carry into effect such remedies as were given by the legislature.

Question—You mean by that the act which authorized the Governor to use the military?

Answer—No, sir; I do not mean that. I mean the act of assembly which gave him authority to push the prosecution in the courts. For instance, there was an act of assembly which authorized the removal, at the instance of the State, of cases after a bill was found, from a county where a fair trial could not be had, to a forum, to be selected by the State. That was entirely unconstitutional. The legislature had a perfect right to do it. There were numerous bills of indictment found, with evidence sufficient in some counties. I am entirely satisfied, but there was an utter failure on the part of the Governor to employ counsel and prosecute those cases by removing them to such forums as would have afforded a fair trial; in consequence of which no convictions were had.

Question—Was that duty imposed upon the Governor or upon the district solicitor?

Answer—I do not remember that in so many words the Governor was required to do it, but he was making pretense of putting down the Ku-klux. He had a secret service fund at his disposal, was employing detectives all over the State, and in some instances employed counsel. The solicitors in the circuits did not make the motion, and the Governor had nobody there to insist upon it.

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Question—To what extent does this state of affairs to which you have testified exist at this time in the State?

Answer—I think it is just as bad now as ever it was. While holding court, in December last, in Cumberland county, which is out of my circuit—I exchanged circuits with Judge Buxton—I had reliable information that a white man was taken out of town, within the vicinity of Fayetteville, in that county, and severely whipped and scourged; the reason given being that he had voted the radical ticket?

Question—Do you recollect his name?

Answer—Raiford.

Question—Was any judicial investigation instituted?

Answer—None whatever. Information was brought to me, at my rooms, that the man was in town, and I told the gentleman who brought it to tell him to come and see me. The statement was also made that he knew two of the men.

Question—Was this statement made by the man who was injured?

Answer—No, but by the party who came to see me. He said the man who was injured was in town. I asked the gentleman if the man could swear to any of the parties. The answer was that he could swear to two of them. I then told the gentleman to go and bring the man to my room that night, for the purpose of making an affidavit, so that I could issue a bench warrant. He did not come, but sent me word by the same party that he could not make an affidavit; that he feared he would be killed if he did. I heard that night that he could not be found. If he had appeared before me at all, it would have been compulsory, and I could not compel him to make an affidavit.

Question—From your observations and travels through the State, in the exercise of your official functions, what is your belief as to the effect produced upon public security by these outrages that have been committed?

Answer—Well, sir, I think, in those counties where these outrages have taken place, and the public have seen that they have been done with impunity, there is an absolute reign of terror, and there is no sort of security to either life, liberty or property in favor of any man against whom there is reasonable suspicion that he is a Union man and favorable to the Government.

By Mr. Blair:

Question—What are your political opinions?

Answer—I am a republican. I was born in North Carolina; was in the Confederate army; was a large slaveholder; and am now a considerable tax-payer and property-holder, and entirely identified with the people and interests of the State of North Carolina.

Question—You do not profess to speak of these outrages of your own knowledge at all, only from general opinion?

Answer—No, sir; of course I have seen none of them committed.

Question—You say you are not a member of the Loyal League?

Answer—I am not.

Question—What is the purpose of that organization, so far as you know?

Answer—So far as I know, the purpose of it was to form an organization in the interest of the republican party. I have understood, in fact I have been told by one of the leaders of the league in the State, that there has been no attempt to organize it for more than twelve months past. There have been no meetings, that I am aware of, during that time. When it was first organized and was in progress, in the campaign of 1868, its meetings were well known. The negroes were assembled on my plantation and in that vicinity going to the meetings.

* * * * * *

Question—Did the establishment of this Loyal League precede the establishment of what is known as the Ku klux and other organizations?

Answer—Well, the Loyal League was known in North Carolina before there was any public attention directed to what is now called the Ku-klux-klan; but the introduction of the Loyal League in North Carolina was contemporaneous with the organization of the republican party in the State, which took place in 1867. By that time there had been numbers of outrages committed in the State by persons who called themselves regulators, and whose principal purpose seemed to be to break up the negroes, prevent them from owning or renting lands, or owning horses or other property, and whose depredations were confined entirely to negroes. I heard of no instance of outraging white Union men. Those depredations were committed very extensively, and many of them in the immediate vicinity of one of my plantations. The negroes' mules were taken and carried off, so that no negro would undertake to own a mule or a horse or a piece of land, and a great many of them will not now.

Question—You say you were in the Confederate army?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Originally a secessionist?

Answer—Well, sir, I entered the Confederate army when I was fifteen or sixteen years old. I was not a secessionist; I do not think I had any political opinion of any sort very decided. I am only twenty-five now. I went in about 1862, and staid there a year or two. My education and all my instincts were against secession. My family were opposed to secession.

Question—You say you have heard the charge made by democratic newspapers, and I suppose by democrats generally, that this Union League was established for the purpose of intimidating and threatening the negroes and preventing them from voting the democratic ticket?

Answer—Yes, sir, I said democratic newspapers, because really that is about the only source from which I have ever got any such information. I do not know that I have ever heard it from a public speaker or ever heard the charge made in private conversation.

Question—Do you know what is the public debt of the State?

Answer—Very large, brought about by very reckless and corrupt legislation in my opinion.

Question—About how much is it?

Answer—I suppose about $33,000,000 or $34,000,000.

Question—What was it before the war?

Answer—About $15,000,000 or $16,000,000.

Question—That is what is called the "late-war debt" with the interest accumulated?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—How do you say this addition was brought about?

Answer—I think by the corrupt and reckless legislation in 1868 and 1869.

Question—Was that the legislature elected under the reconstruction act?

Answer—Yes, sir, and by the republican party.

Question—Has the State received any benefit at all from the additional debt?

Answer—Very little indeed; it was increased $14,000,000 or $15,000,000, and the bonds were put into the hands of swindlers who, in my opinion, have swindled the State.

Question—Who were these men; where did they come from?

Answer—Some of them were natives and some of them were known as carpet-baggers. Of the three principal persons two were natives and one was a carpet-bagger.

Question—What were their names?

Answer—Mr. Jones, Mr. Swepson and General Littlefield. Of course I am speaking very freely and giving my opinion, founded I hope upon sufficient reason.

Question—Is that the public opinion of the State?

Answer—I think it is of all parties now.

Question—Is the Governor supposed to be implicated in the corruption?

Answer—Well, there is a very general public impression to that effect. My own impression, if you want to know it, is this: I have no reason to believe that he is actually guilty of criminal complicity in these frauds, but that much of it, however, is due to his imbecility and incapacity

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By the Chairman:

Question—You have stated two instances in your own circuit, and one in Alamance county, where negroes have been tried and convicted for outrages upon other negroes; do you know of any instances in the State in which members of the Ku-klux organization have been tried and convicted for outrages committed by them?

Answer—I have already said I have never heard of a single instance in all North Carolina.

Question—What is your belief as to the security of the colored people as a class in that State in consequence of the existence of that organization?

Answer—I think they are to be classed with the white Unionists. I think there is no sort of security in those counties where that organization has been introduced and has fully developed itself.

Question—Are you satisfied that the organization exists in military form, so that it could be assembled for co-operation—throughout the State for instance?

Answer—Well, sir, I do not think they have ever contemplated that—that they have never gone that far. I think that at present they are only prepared to meet in secret conclave to decree the death of obnoxious persons, whether white or black, and cause them to be executed, and I am satisfied it has been done in numerous instances.

Question—You mean to say they have not gone that far in purpose?

Answer—No, sir. Not so much in purpose; because I think their purpose goes much further than even that question contemplates. I mean they have not got that far in organization, in development?

Question—Have you any idea of the number of the organization existing in the State?

Answer—Well, I presume that the statement of some of their members, some respectable persons connected with them at one time, is about correct, that there is about 30,000 or 40,000 in the State.

Question—You spoke of the effect in several counties of intimidation on elections; do you know that to have been the case, from your intercourse with the people there—that intimidation was used, or that it is now apprehended in case an election is held?

Answer—O, yes, sir. I know it is apprehended, reasonably apprehended, in many counties. It depends much upon the locality, but then they embrace a large number of counties, in my own opinion half of the State.

Question—Has that apprehension the effect of deterring persons from attending the elections?

Answer—I think so, in some instances; in others it has the effect of causing them to vote against their sentiments and purpose.

Question—What counties would you indicate in which that state of affairs exists?

Answer—I believe it exists to some extent in Orange, Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Sampson, Harnett, Person, Rockingham, Anson, Duplin, Cumberland and Moore. I might mention others; these are some of the counties.

Question—I understand from the tenor of your examination that you are decided in your condemnation of the inefficiency of Governor Holden?

Answer—I am; I have frequently said that I think he is responsible. I could have drawn an act of assembly that could have been passed one or two years ago when he had a two-thirds vote at his call, which would have suppressed it, provided we had an honest man as executive; and that, too, without infringing the constitutional rights of any man in the State. I think any lawyer who would take the trouble to think about it would have done the same thing.

By Mr. Blair:

Question—Could it not be done now?

Answer—I think it could if these conditions could be performed.

Question—Could it not be done by suppressing all these secret societies?

Answer—I think so.

Question—Those that give the pretext as well as those charged with committing these outrages?

Answer—I do not think the suppression of secret societies would have any such effect. In the first place I doubt very much if it is practicable to do it; and in the next place, I have no idea that it would afford any security to those persons who are now insecure.

Question—You have spoken of an occurrence in Fayetteville—a man by the name of Raiford, who was beaten or injured; you did not speak of your own knowledge at all?

Answer—No, sir; I have no doubt about the fact; it is merely upon information; I did not see the man at all.

Question—You only heard of it from another person, who failed to produce the man when you sent for him?

Answer—Yes, sir; but that person was entirely reliable.

Question—Who was he?

Answer—Mr. Riley, formerly sheriff of the county, a truthful man and entirely reliable. Mr. Blocker and Mr. Guthrie, a member of the bar, also told me about it.

Question—Did anybody attempt to interfere with the holding of your court in Fayetteville?

Answer—Not at all.

Question—In any other county?

Answer—Not at all, nor has there ever been such an attempt in North Carolina, and I do not suppose there ever will be from the present condition of things. I have heard of no instance of resistance to process—that is to say, openly. The operations are carried on altogether on a different programme.

Question—Secret?

Answer—Secret; usurping juries and grand juries, and controlling the remedies and administration of justice by that means. It is not necessary for a man to resist a process that carries him before a magistrate who will be certain to discharge him, or before a court that will be certain to acquit him.

Question—The court, as I understand, over which you preside, is generally presided over by republicans?

Answer—Yes; but issues of fact are generally submitted to the juries.

Question—The juries are summoned by the sheriffs?

Answer—They are summoned indiscriminately there by law. As a general rule, of course, negroes are not competent to sit on juries, and their names are not put on the list—ought not to be in many instances—and Union whites, in those counties where difficulties occur, are largely in the minority.

Question—You say negroes are incompetent to sit on a jury?

Answer—A very large number of them are.

Question—You do not mean incompetent by law?

Answer—O, no, I do not mean that there is any distinction on account of color made by law; but a very large proportion of the negroes have not sufficient intelligence and character to make good jurors; and so, I say, there are a considerable number of whites—of course a larger proportion of negroes than whites. Under our act of assembly the board of county commissioners are the sole judges.—They are compelled to revise the jury list, and all that are deemed incompetent are stricken out.

Question—In what part of the State did you live previously to your residing in Wilmington?

Answer—I was was born in Brunswick county, just over the river from Wilmington, on the south side of Cape Fear River.

Question—You have always lived in that region of the country?

Answer—Always, myself and family.—I own property in all three counties, Brunswick, New Hanover and Onslow.

A Pretty Romance—American Officers in Egypt.

A recent letter from Cairo says:

The Viceroy, some years ago, discharged his foreign officers, who were then French, and in their place put ex-American and Confederate Generals. Our General Stone (of Ball's Bluff) is Chief of Staff. Generals Sibley and Loring (Confederates) have high commands. General Mott, of New York, a son of Dr. Valentine Mott, is attached to the personal staff of the Viceroy. The employment of Americans is attributable to General Mott, or rather to a romantic incident in his life. Some two years ago he met at Constantinople a beautiful Greek girl, who had been educated at our Missionary School in Athens, and fell in love with her; she reciprocated, but her mother was afraid to trust a stranger from a country so remote, and intimated that adventurers had been known to hail from even "the land of the brave." So, when General Mott was absent from the city she took her daughter and fled into Egypt. The General, returning to Cairo, learned whither they had gone, and also the reason of their journey. He immediately sailed for New York, procured testimonials as to his position, character, etc., from persons high in authority and well known abroad, and with them returned to Europe, and proceeded to Cairo, and again met his lady love and her mother. His papers were satisfactory, and they were married. His letters procured him audience with the Viceroy, who was pleased with him, and offered him a commission in his service. He accepted, and through his advice the other American officers were employed.

Mrs. Swann, of Cochran, N. Y., lighted her fire with kerosene on Monday, leaving a husband and one child.

A bachelor friend suggests that in most marriages considerable "soft soap," with strong lye, is used, and the whole operation ends in shaving!